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The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860. NUMBER 259.

Railroads.

CINCINNATI AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after April 16th, 1860, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST:

Express Mail, Express Passenger, at 10:30 a.m.; reaches Vincennes at 2:30 p.m.; Terre Haute at 4:30 p.m.; Effingham at 8:30 p.m. Fare to Effingham, $5.00.

Night Express, at 6:30 p.m.; arrives at Effingham at 4:30 a.m.; at Terre Haute at 6:30 a.m.; at Vincennes at 8:30 a.m.; at Cairo at 7:30 p.m.

MILWAUKIE AND ROCKFORD EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for this train at greatly reduced rates.

Passengers, particularly notified of this arrangement, as no other conveyance will be run on this route.

For further information apply at the General Passenger Office, Wells street Depot, Chicago.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.
H. PORTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROUTE.

TRAINS ARRANGED AS FOLLOWS:

Leave and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, for Dixon, Freeport, Galena, Chicago, Junction, Rockford, Rockford Junction, Belvidere, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, and intermediate stations.

8:00 am and 2:30 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Galena, Elgin, and Intermediate Places.

Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Woodstock, Harvard, and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 pm. train.

Passengers will take the 4:00 pm. train for Janesville.

E. B. TALCOTT, General Sup't.
H. PORTER Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Change of Time to Northwest.

On and after MONDAY, April 9th, trains on Old and on the Western Railway will leave Chicago as follows:

Day express, 9.00 a.m.
Night express, 9.00 p.m.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

Expresses.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,

For Through Freight Only.

Via New Central, Great Western, and connecting roads to the Seaboard.

The only reliable and reliable route from the Northwest and the West, having connected a

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Having part of Reliability and greatly increased Dispatch through. The trains forming the Line, Express and Way, on the same time, and are under the same conductor, with the exception of such Roads as Through Passenger Trains.

Shippers are assured that no pains will be spared to secure security and Fairly Accelerated. Mark Packages, "Via Great Western Express."

Agents in New York, deliver goods at Hudson River Railroad Passenger Depot, 79 Warren street, or at Canal Street Depot, Jersey City, as shippers may direct. Goods and Way Bills via Great Western, and mark as above.

Bills of Lading given, and Reclamations paid, at any of the Company's Offices.

T. P. HAZARD, Freight Agent, Broadway, New York.
OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 51 State street, Boston.
A. WALLINGFORD, Western Agent, Chicago.

Great Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

ADAMS, FARMER & CO.'S EXPRESS.

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Via New York and Erie Railroad,

AT CURRENT RAILROAD RATES.

By all Rail or Rail and Steam to Europe.

Mark packages "F. F. & Co." EXPRESS, and if bound for Europe, via Boston, Portland, Quebec, or Montreal, mark "Via Great Western Express."

Shipments will be received and forwarded by this line from the Northwestern and Central States, via Chicago, Via Milwaukee and Chicago, Via Michigan City and Chicago, Via Detroit and Chicago, Via Cincinnati and Chicago, Via Indianapolis and Chicago, Via Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Via Cincinnati and Columbus, Via Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, Via Cincinnati and Wheeling, Via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, Via Cincinnati and Baltimore, Via Cincinnati and Washington City, Via Cincinnati and Harrisburg, Via Cincinnati and Philadelphia, Via Cincinnati and New York, Via Cincinnati and Boston, Via Cincinnati and Portland, Via Cincinnati and Quebec, Via Cincinnati and Montreal.

Through Bills of Lading given, and Reclamations paid, at any of the Company's Offices.

P. T. BARNUM, Agent, Broadway, New York.
OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 51 State street, Boston.
A. WALLINGFORD, Western Agent, Chicago.

Great Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

Medicines, &c.

REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly.

The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 95 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

2d—That it is established Fact that Oils, to be assimilated must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach. Oil in bottles, in mass or globules, as Cod Liver Oil is usually prescribed, the stomach of the patient in nauseated, rejects it, or it passes off undigested, and consequently inoperative. (Oils in emulsion are perfectly digested.)

3d—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and gelatine, the emulsion of itself is made, and the oil is taken in liquid; which takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, and in a condition ready for digestion.

4th—That in cases when the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be a specific, or otherwise, my Jelly will produce more relation that the crude oil, because being a solid it maintains that condition in the stomach, and prevents indigestion and nauseation, when on the contrary the crude oil will pass off undigested, or if digested, nauseated, is not in a condition to make it sensitive, when always is more or less the case when the oil is followed.

From the above considerations, I recommend Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, to be taken wholly, as it is positive and certain in its effects.

1r14-1y PENTON & CO.—94 Lake street.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in whose whiskers grew strongly at the period mentioned, and who has been exceptional in removing inflammation. The use of Wood's Hair Restorative to its locks has not only restored them to their original color, but has also restored new and healthy growth, and the hair is now as luxuriant as in early manhood. Such a result, with anything like the same success in all cases, is a benefit to mankind.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

LARD OIL.—We keep constantly on hand a supply of No. 1 Winter Strained Oil, and are prepared to furnish Manufacturers and the trade, at a low rate. SHACKFORD & ROW, No. 3 Board of Trade Buildings.

100 Bbls. CHOICE PLANTATION MOLASSES.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bbls. REBOILED PLANTATION MOLASSES.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. SYRUP,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags RIO & JAMAICA COFFEE.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 Hf. CHESTS TEA,
Assorted qualities and low prices.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbls. WINTER ELE
FRANT OIL.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR landing and very low.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

OHIO CIDER VINEGAR.—For sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

TOBACCO—Just Received, Several choice brands Natural Leaf Tobacco in bond, half loose and caddies.
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—The Fresh Baltimore Can, Kegged and Opened received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in the market. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Also on sales by
J. W. DOANE & CO.,
ap26 No. 78 Dearborn street.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures.
J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery.
J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop.
500 half boxes do
500 quarter boxes do
Also
Arriving per steamer from Malaga, and for sale by
J. W. DOANE & CO.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just received.
J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices, 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea.
J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

N. O. SUGAR.—A Large Stock always on hand.
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

NEW YORK SYRUP!—A large assortment for sale low by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE.
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.—300 half chests choice quality and low prices.
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

SUNDRIES—A full and seasonable supply of Groceries, Wood Ware, Notions, &c., for sale by
W. M. LITTLE & CO.,
19 South Water street.

NEW TEAS.—300 Half Chests, New Crop of Teas, just received and for sale by
W. M. LITTLE & CO., 19 South Water street.

COFFEE.—250 Bags Coffee, just received.
WM. LITTLE & Co., 19 South Water st.

Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The Pro-Slavery Convention, in session at Charleston yesterday, after the reading of the three reports from the Committee on Platform, spent much time in endeavoring to conceal the African Slave Trade and a Congressional Slave Code under a form of words which will be potent in cheating the North into the support of candidates, who, after election, would assemble that they are committed to both these enormities. Their success thus far has been indifferent; but we confess, after reading of the platforms and propositions for platforms before the Convention, that the failure is due not so much to want of earnest endeavor on their part, as to a certain inflexibility in the English language which will not admit of one and the same thing being described by two opposite, contradictory and dissimilar phrases. For what we mean, we refer to the despatches in their proper place.

As to the nomination: We do not see, admitting the most extravagant claim of Mr. Douglas's friends, that he has but 180 votes in the Convention, how he can be nominated. He requires, under the two-thirds rule, 202 votes. Now, on the heels of a discussion like that which took place yesterday, they can hope to get that number, is not apparent. But as all things, except fair dealing with the Slavery question and the defeat of the Republicans in November, are possible to the bogus democracy, we make no predictions.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY.

Our citizens should not forget that the election for Water and Sewerage Commissioners is to be held on Tuesday next. These are two of our most important offices, and with a single exception, the Republicans have always elected their men to fill these places. Last Spring two Republicans ran for Sewerage Commissioner, and, as a consequence, Mr. Cosby, Democrat, was elected. The Republicans should not again be caught in that way, for another member will give the bogus Democracy the control of the Board. Our property owners, should save themselves from the pestilence and the mismanagement which such a calamity would be sure to entail upon the city.

The pay day nominations are as follows:

For Water Commissioner,
C. N. HOLDEN.

For Sewerage Commissioner,
MATTHEW TAYLOR, Jr.

Both these gentlemen are entirely unexceptionable, are among our oldest and best known citizens.

Many Republicans who desire the welfare of the Convention by which the gentlemen above named, were put before the people, have signed a call bringing out for Sewerage Commissioner, Sylvester Lind, the incumbent of the office. The call appears in this paper, this morning. Without assuming to decide who is the proper representative of the party, we may say that a nomination was considered necessary only for defeating the possibility of the election of a Democrat; and Republicans who are disposed to quarrel about the claims of men, should see to it that they do not so divide their strength as to ensure that result which the Convention was called to ward off. Safety lies in the regular ticket—the nominees of the Convention to which Mr. Lind's name was submitted.

PIKE'S PEAK MAIL MOTTO.

After the House had passed Colfax's Pike's Peak Mail route bill he went to the Senate Post Office Committee, and urged them to report the bill to the Senate without delay. But procastination is a rule of the Senate, and the latter was deferred day after day, until the stampede for Charleston left the Senate without a quorum.

A private letter dated Washington, April 20 informs us that Yulee, chairman of the Senate Post Office Committe has promised to report the Pike's Peak bill as soon as the Senate meets again for business, which will be next week, if the Charleston Convention gets through with its irrepressible conflict, the present week. Our informant is of the opinion that the bill will pass the Senate without serious opposition. If it does, the Post Master General will contract for transporting the mail, immediately thereafter, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Denver City and the mines. The bill places at his disposal for that purpose, $25,000. Mr. Colfax has labored diligently to provide the Pike's Peak people with mail facilities.

EXCITEMENT IN GRAIN MARKET.

The arrival of the steamer *Africa* yesterday morning, with favorable advices from Europe, as well as an advance in the Eastern markets, caused an increased speculative and shipping demand for Breadstuffs, and the consequence was an advance of 5 to 10c. on Flour, 4 to 5¢. on Wheat, and 4 to 5c. on Corn, over the extreme figures paid the day previous. The scene on Change was unusually exciting, and large amounts of all kinds of grain changed hands—footing up about 325,000 bushels.

Farmers are now receiving good prices for their grain, and our receipts will doubtless increase with the recent advance.

Ask and Ye Shall Receive.

If the Republicans of Chicago put forth a candidate for a place on the State ticket, the Decatur Convention will not be likely to interpose a negative. The party at large feel that the plucky Republicans of this county *deserve* well at their hands. Let them ask and they shall receive—the post of honor at the head of the list during the coming struggle. Attend the ward meetings to-night, and express your preference for Governor—whether for your own worthy fellow citizen, or for some one else.

The Gubernatorial Question.

The primary meetings to elect delegates in regard to Governor and State ticket will be held this afternoon and evening. The polls open at 4 P. M. and close at 8 P. M. Let there be a full attendance of Republicans, to the end that there may be a correct expression of sentiment on the part of Chicago Republicans about the next Governor.

Sound Advice.

Let us preserve harmony and unity in our ranks by giving our fellow citizen, N. B. Judd, a unanimous endorsement at the primary meetings this evening. He deserves the support of all right-minded Republicans.

New Douglas Feels.

We clip the following extract from a private letter of Washington, Thursday, 25th inst.:

"I do not think Dug's chances have improved a jot. There is no big wigwam looks to Douglas, and he is striking from the shoulder carelessly, and knocking down the great "unwashed" in a manner that is fearful to behold. Squatter Sovereignty and Slave Code, Kansas Bill, Pitt, Pull Devil," and hard to tell which will whip. But it looks to me as if the Charleston factions were having a regular Kilkenny fight. So much for that!

"Douglas is the most nervous man of his size I ever saw in all my life. Yesterday he drank a dozen glasses of water in fifteen minutes, and smoked the balance of the time. He is in an awful state of passion. The Post rolls down his face and drops on to his shirt bosom like soap from a sugar-tree in spring time."

No Rail County.

COWLES, April 24, 1860.

The County Convention, to-day, passed off very pleasantly. Good delegates were chosen to the Congressional Conventions. The Congressional Convention, to a man, are in favor of the re-election of Mr. Farnsworth, which is now considered a fixed fact. There were no resolutions for Mr. Arnold, and one or two against him.

Yours truly,
JOHN CRANE.

Whisky Duel at Muskegon.

On Monday last, a German and an Irishman at Muskegon, obtained a quantity of whisky and went into a back yard together to drink it on a wager, to be won by the one who should drink the larger quantity. The Irishman drank two and a half pints, and the German three pints. The Irishman, Thomas Caton, died during the night, but the German saved his life by eating a quantity of cold tallow which he shoved into him, and disgorged his stomach to eject its contents.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

Who is He?

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Express* writes under date of the 23d inst:

The Delegate from Chicago who was taken to the Infirmary yesterday with "snakes in his boots," is better to-day, but will not be in condition to get to Charleston in time to vote for Douglas. This is unfortunate as one vote may decide the nomination.

The Chicago *Times* has a funny way of being jolly. It heralds Col. Patterson's election as good news, and figures up his majority of 51 as a gain of 2,000 against the Republicans above last year. It is unnecessary that we should point out the indication that the "current" in Iowa runs in favor of Douglas, ignoring the important fact, that Col. Patterson is Postmaster here and a Buchanan Democrat; yet, that he was an independent candidate for Mayor; and 2d, that he was supported by very many Republicans, including some of our most active and influential leaders.

If the *Times* can wager on "absolutely certain" and "crushing majority for the Democracy in November" from such facts as these, it has the faculty of marking comfort through a very small straw.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

WELCOME.—Among those who have recently come hither, for the purpose of making the "Valley City" their future home, we notice, with pleasure, the Hon. James E. Yeomans, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. W. is an able advocate and a true gentleman, has filled many offices of honor and trust, having represented the people of Cass County several successive years in the Illinois Legislature; and more, he is a good Republican. We welcome him among us.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

By Gilbert & Sampson of Household Furniture, Piano Forte, Carpets, &c., at 9¾ o'clock, at 48 Lake street.

Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., at 9 o'clock, at 48 and 50 Dearborn street.—BY LEAKE & ADAMS.

By Order of the Sheriff—Stock of Boots and Shoes, &c., at 9 o'clock, at 48 and 50 Dearborn street.—BY J. Dunlop & Co.

REOPENING.—The Lake House is to be reopened on the 5th of May by the late proprietors of the Sherman House.

POLICE.—The policemen catch nothing but colds, but then perhaps there is nothing else to catch.

THE CARPET TRADE.—A valuable carpet was stolen from the yard of a gentleman residing on May street night before last.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—Our citizens should remember that the Floral Exhibition by the Chicago Gardener's Society takes place at Metropolitan Hall, May 7th, for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless.

THE MAY BROOM.—Rufus Blanchard, 52 La Salle st., besides keeping a large stock of maps, has a well selected stock of paper and envelopes of the finest quality, and at prices only to be equalled by those who buy and sell for cash as he does.

Coming Events.—On Monday evening, the Misses Baker give an entertainment at the Tremont House which is highly spoken of. The same evening, the concert of the blind occurs at Metropolitan Hall. Tuesday evening the Mendelssohn concert at the new Kingsbury Hall.

A TUESDAYEY LOCOMOTIVE.—At an early hour a morning or two since the engine of the morning freight train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, ran off the track west of Stewart Avenue, between Twelfth and Judd streets, and tore off the side of a barn belonging to Mr. A. Moore, who resides at the corner of Stewart Avenue and Twelfth street. Mr. Moore's cow was in the barn at the time of the accident, and received a severe wound in the side.

How to Make Hens Lay.—Old Spraggles is making a garden in the rear of his house about as big as a pocket handkerchief. A garden is a good thing to have in a family. So are hens. But when you own the garden, and your neighbor the hens, there at once arises a conflict of interests, especially if he does not keep his fowls shut up. This was the case with Spraggles. His neighbor's hens had so inquisitive turn of mind. Spraggles came to believe they watched him through the cracks in the fence, and the moment his back was turned, after he had buried a seed, those hens dug it up, and their very clack and cackle as they did so, had a derisive sound. Spraggles was human, and a manly man is Spraggles. His dearest feelings were outraged. They came again. He proceeded to extremes. Let him tell the story himself.

The other morning the fowl fancying neighbor looked over into Spraggles' lot. The latter was on his hands and knees restoring the earth about the roots of a pie plant, which the fiend had dug at as diligently as Pike's Peakers about a nugget.

"Neighbor Spraggles what should you do to make hens lay?"

"Well *I've tried brickbats* some lately."

"Brickbats to make hens lay; how do you mean?"

"Well they work first rate. I tried one on your old speckled hen and she's been laying in the alley more'n a week."

The neighbor shut up, and he since kept his hens shut up. The incident is of value both to fowl fanciers, and garden proprietors at this season.

THE MISSES BAKER'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.—We yesterday had the pleasure of an interview, at the Tremont House, with the Misses Baker, two intelligent and accomplished sisters, residents of Roxbury, Mass. Both are endowed with high and rare qualities, but to one of them, the elder, attaches the deep interest and sympathy *ever* awakened by those upon whose mortal sight day never dawns, but who pass their lives shut out from that converse with the world given through the sense of seeing.

Miss Baker has been blind since three years of age. She is, however, one marked, even among those of her unfortunate class, in the possession of mental traits of no common order, and a genius whose power were superior to the unhappy lot that too often locks the other active senses of the blind in a narrow prison.

The purpose of the two sisters in a trip during which they have visited some of the principal points in the South and West, has been attained in bringing them before some of the most intelligent audiences in our American cities, the universal and unvarying verdict has been that the entertainment, which is of a mixed musical and literary character is of the highest order. The blind poetess delivers her poem, "Inner Life," and the programme is otherwise charmingly and skillfully sustained by her noble sister. This we write in advance, yet on the evidence of those from whose judgment we should never in such matters take an appeal.

Mine hosts of the Tremont House have generously thrown open their spacious parlors for these sisters for Monday evening, when our citizens should take care that there be no vacant seats. To ladies of Chicago are ill to the noblest traits in their sex, triumphant over the most adverse circumstances, to make the entertainment a success to these gifted sisters.

Sons of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F.

At a regular meeting of this Order held at their Lodge-room, Metropolitan Hall, April 25, 1860, brother E. R. Pierce presiding, brother S. M. McAdams, ex-President of this Order, delivered his farewell address.

After hearing the address the Order unanimously resolved, that as this brother has been one of the chief instruments in building up this institution, and has been untiring in his efforts, through which the Society has obtained its present flourishing condition, the Order feel with the deepest regret his departure from our midst.

Resolved, That Brother McAdams has the best wishes of our Order for his welfare and prosperity, as in him we lose a highly esteemed brother and member of the Society.

Resolved, That the best wishes of the Order be extended to his wife and family.

Resolved, That Brothers C. S. Pierce, M. Lee, Chas. Ash & Jacobus, J. M. Harper and Dr. H. Wakefield be appointed a special committee to hand to Brother McAdams a copy of these resolutions, and that the same be published in the *Press and Tribune*, and *Times*.

Resolved, That the regalia of the Grand and Subordinate Lodge be presented to Brother McAdams.

The Appointed Com. of I. O. of S. C.

☞ A poor woman has a very good boy aged 14, who wants a home. He is capable, and up to the time free from bad habits. Some family would do a kindness to take him for food and clothing. Call at No. 11 Illinois-st., or at the City Mission, 95 North Franklin Street.

E. B. TITUS, City Missionary.

Republican Primary Meetings.

The Ward Caucuses for the appointment of delegates to the County Convention, which will choose delegates to the State Convention, will be held this evening in all the Wards. No platform. This is unfortunate as one vote may decide the nomination.

The following are the places for holding these meetings, with the several Ward Committees:

1st Ward—Ogden House corner of Lake and State streets—Committee, Wm. Bross, Chairman, L. C. F. Fiser, Carlos Haven.

2d Ward—Sherman House—Committee, Wm. Wilson, U. R. Hawley, Geo. W. Gage, Theobald Hartman, L. J. Hettinger.

3d Ward—Armory, Adams street—L. Lawrence, John Robert, H. Frank, Wm. Ward.

4th Ward—Eagle House, corner of West Water and Clinton streets—Committee, Dole, A. G. Coverly, H. Livingston, Jr., Jackson, E. Kane.

5th Ward—Dempster's shop, Canal between Michigan and Jackson streets—Committee, Chas. Ingalls, Jr., Charles Lord's corner of Twelfth and Union streets—Committee, C. J. Sayles, Jno. Lord, Ledyard Bill.

6th Ward—Committee, Wm. Hall.

Michigan Southern Railroad Affairs.

We have already given the action of the late election of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company at Toledo, and its new list of officers.

No change is inaugurated in the actual superintendence of the road, John D. Campbell, Esq., who for four years past has been connected with that that department, first as Assistant Superintendent, and later as Superintendent, having been appointed to the latter post. A morning contemporary, which affects large insight into railroad affairs, should have possessed the requisite amount of information to give this as a simple piece of news, which would have further saved the accompanying display of ignorance and ill nature.

On Wednesday last, the following testimonials of official and personal respect, and regard for the Hon. George Bliss, of Springfield, Mass., on his retiring from the Presidency of the Company, were presented to him.

The morning correspondence, accompanied a tea set consisting of six pieces, of solid silver, of the most elegant design and beautiful workmanship, together with an ebony cane with a massive gold head, ornamented and chased in the highest style of the engraver's art—which were presented to Mr. Bliss by the officers and employees of the road. Concerning the testimonial we have the local satisfaction of knowing that this beautiful service in solid silver was entirely of Chicago workmanship, from the establishment of Mr. Cabery.

OFFICE MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. R. R. CO.)
CHICAGO, April 25, 1860.

Hon. George Bliss, Springfield, Mass.—At the 9th of May next, the term of your friend, office, and agency, for the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Rail Road, uniting in a desire to testify to the distinguished services you have rendered, both to the distinguished services you have rendered, both to the company and to the public, by your long and successful term of your official supervision, and the great wisdom and energy with which you have conducted, respectively to your acceptance of the accompanying testimonial.

In the name of, and by the authority conferred by, the Board of Directors, we have the honor to present to you, we have desired accordingly to avoid the trouble and expense of a more formal and better method of public presentation, as a less foreign to our feelings, and more in accordance with the simplicity of our life, and for yourself, and our most cherished wish will be gratified, that you will receive this token of our regard, not for its intrinsic value from its appropriateness, and if it shall be a source of pleasure to you, we shall be equally convinced and gratified.

Very Respectfully, Yours,
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Sup't.
ANDREW HICKEY, Treas. and Sec'y.

Jno. D. Campbell, Andrew Hickey, Wilson D. Allen, William Sargent, A. R. Wallace, John Strang, John J. Astor, Hiram Barney, Wm. B. Astor, Jno. Jacob Astor, Jno. Knight, H. L. Whiting, D. P. Phelps, Jas. H. Dickson, George N. Gray, George M. Tyler, John C. Green, Jno. Caldwell, Jno. Duncan, Jno. Terry, Jno. Ferguson, A. M. Fahey, J. Hinckley, Ed. F. Linsell, M. H. Wales, Nathan Corey, Wm. Wilson, Jno. Wilson, Jno. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Sullivan, Jr., Wm. Bross, Jr., Wm. Bross, Jr., Wm. Bross

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

DECATUR CONVENTION.

The Republicans who will assemble at Decatur on the 9th of May, and who will then and there name the candidates of the party for the State offices to be filled in November next, will be wise enough and patriotic enough to do their work without advice or dictation from any quarter whatever. They will have an eye to the success of Republican men; and they will not be warped in their judgment by any man's ambition or any man's hate. Least of all will they listen to the mischief-makers inside and outside of the Republican party, who—some from one motive and some from another,—are endeavoring to carry their points by exciting the old feeling of hostility between the Democrats and Whigs of whom the party is made up. This wretched endeavor—as baseless as it is injurious—will fail if we are mistaken in the character of the men who have been elected delegates to that Convention. We take it, too, that all threats of bolting, no matter from what quarter they come or by whom uttered, will pass by unheeded. The party is equal to the discipline of its own members; and as it is strong only by reason of its adherence to principle. If principle is not lost sight of in the nominations which will be made, the bolting of any fifty men in the State will affect the result only fifty votes. Let the delegates get together, then, and do their work without reference to the threats which are uttered only to embarrass their action; and he will be a bold man, who, at this juncture, will dare to set himself up in opposition to their acts. The Republicans of Illinois are not "just playing politics;" they are in downright earnest; and and woe be to him who undertakes to defeat their will!

ACTIVE BUSINESS.

It has taken the country much longer to recover from the commercial disasters of 1857 than most then expected. It was claimed and justly that the national wealth had largely increased since 1837. Several lines of railways had been completed between the seaboard cities and the Mississippi, and in fact the whole country had been covered by a network of railways. Produce and manufactures could thus be readily exchanged; the Banks at New York, New Orleans, and the principal seaboard cities were very soon overburthened with coin, and everything seemed to promise an early return of confidence and prosperity. But the result has proved that the country, much more than was anticipated, had overtaxed her resources in making these improvements, and what is still more to be regretted, in individual and social extravagance.

There can be no doubt, however, that the lowest point for all kinds of legitimate business has now been passed. We have within the last day or two conversed with a good many of our leading merchants and jobbers, and their testimony is unanimous that their business is more healthy and promising than it has been for many years past. Some of them report larger sales for the past six weeks than they ever made before in the same period. Merchants from Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Northern Indiana, and Western Michigan, have bought liberally, and no doubt is felt of their being able to pay promptly when their obligations fall due. The fact is, the extreme caution exercised in making light purchases for the past two years has left the country nearly bare of goods. The more substantial articles constitute the main purchases, and it is to be hoped that this policy will be rigidly adhered to. The West does not need costly silks and useless gew-gaws. Let them one and all be eschewed now and hereafter.

For all the departments of legitimate trade, prospects were never better. Men without capital, especially kiting and dishonest dealers, and the whole race of adventurers, have been driven into obscurity by the hard times through which we have passed, and the business of the country is now mainly in safe and competent hands. A basis is therefore reached for reasonable prosperity in the future.

Another sure index that the country is recovering from embarrassment is the increased traffic upon our railways. This increase is generally made in the freight departments, showing an improved business while the people remaining at home, attending to their ordinary duties.

The prospects, thus far, of a good crop were never better. Profiting by the experience of the past, if our hopes in this regard are not blasted, with a steady adherence to the economy practiced for the past two years, the West must soon reach an independent and prosperous position. An immense amount of indebtedness has been cancelled; and another good harvest, with fair prices, will place Western obligations within a perfectly manageable compass. Let all our readers, therefore, address themselves cheerfully to the work that is before them, for "the day of our deliverance is at hand."

ANTICIPATED EVENTS.

It appears to be the opinion of theological casuists in France that the bull of excommunication directed by the Pope against those who aided in the spoliation of the States of the Church, applies to Napoleon as well as to King Victor Emmanuel and the leaders of the people in the Romagna. If they are correct, there can be no reason to doubt that Italy and the Pope will, by the withdrawal of the French army from Rome, be left to their fate; that Sardinia, with her increased power, will not rest content with the acquisitions of territory already made, but, that while France finds employment for Austria, she will urge on the wave of revolution until it floods the Papal States and Naples, and gives all of Italy up to the rule of an emancipated people, under the guidance and direction of the King of Sardinia, from his capital city of Rome. Such are the vaticinations of those who, by long study of European politics, and careful watching of the rising tide of opinion adverse to the continuance of the Papal despotism, believe that they are qualified to predict events. A Paris letter writer for the New York *Times*, re-echoing their opinion, says:

It was in view, not of the Sardinia of to-day, but of that which is to be, that Napoleon claimed, as a necessity for the security of France, the annexation of the French slopes of the Alps. A war between Sardinia and Naples and Rome is just as certain as any event in the future can be, and such a war can have but one termination—the triumph of the Sardinian arms; and then the dream of the Italian people—a united nation, and as emancipation from the Government of the Priesthood—will be realized. If Victor Emanuel is not made King of Italy, there will be at least an Italian Confederation; there will be no Bourbons at Naples, no foreign Princes with foreign dictation and foreign influences, and no Antonellis.

The influential Neapolitans at Paris—and the city is full of them—declare that they are going to bring about a revolution in the same peaceful, dignified manner as was accomplished at Tuscany, Modena and Parma. They will not shed a drop of blood if they can help it; but when all is prepared the change will take place in an hour, and no noise will be made about it. But it is difficult to conceive of such a result in the present state of things. There are many far-seeing politicians, however, who predict that before two years, not only will Naples, but Hungary, and, perhaps, Croatia, declare themselves in this peaceable method. There is a strong party, too, at work to bring about these results, and this party is nowhere stronger than in England. They look to nothing less, in the east of Europe, than the dismemberment and annihilation of Austria.

Thus the future of Italy is mapped out. The Pope is to be shorn of his temporalities and limited to the control of his ecclesiastical affairs only; and the people relieved of the [illegible] which his double despotism, ecclesiastical and political, has imposed upon them, will be permitted to choose their own priests and leaders and govern themselves. This is a flattering picture, and though those who hope have shadowed it forth may never see it completed, there can be no doubt that the conflict now raging in Europe between the people on one side and the despotic intolerance and besotted ignorance of Rome on the other, will not come to an end until deep and permanent changes have been made. Even by priests and despots, something must be permitted to the spirit of the age which will no longer peaceably allow the continuance of the existing order of things.

HARVARD COLLEGE CATALOGUE.—The catalogue of Harvard College, for the academic year of 1859–60 has been published. The whole number of students now connected with the College is 890: Seniors 107, Juniors 91, Sophomores 105, Freshmen 120, Theological Students 23, Resident Graduates [illegible]...

Mexican Affairs.

The priests of the Romish Church, pushing on Miramon, are playing a bold game for the restoration of their power over the people. Among those who know them and the kind of government which they have given to Mexico heretofore, their success is not alarming; but with the foreign ministers, for whom legitimacy, not right, decides all questions, their luck is better. The Baltimore *Patriot* says that diplomacy there is all on the side of priest-craft and tyranny. Gabriac, the representative of France and agent of the Jesuits, has left no stone unturned to sustain the priestly government of Miramon, which has brought ruin on the French who trade in Mexico, while he has lined his own pockets at the expense of Mexican interests and the Mexican people; and yet the French Emperor, though fully apprised of this state of things, does nothing to remedy it.

Spanish diplomacy is, of course, the right hand of the Miramon priestly government; and utterly ignores everything like popular rights.

Otway, the former English minister, was just as bad as the French minister, but the complaints of the English in Mexico becoming too hot for Palmerston, he removed the obnoxious embassador and left Mathews in charge, who forthwith set his face against Miramon and his gang of priests, and insisted on and obtained protection to English interests. In a little while, however, he was superseded, and Wyke sent out to play into the hands of the priestly tyrants.

The new Prussian minister too is trying to outdo Gabriac in his support of the Miramon Government.

European governments seem to regard Mexico as a field for plunder, just now, and the common aim of their ministers is to help the priests to fleece the people, and to fill their own pockets, while the opportunity offers. American influence is of course nowhere.

STATE POLITICS.

STARK COUNTY.—A mass meeting of the Republicans of Stark was held at Toulon, on Saturday last for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Decatur Convention. The following gentlemen were named: S. F. Otman, Thomas Lyle, T. F. Hurd, Thomas J. Henderson.

Resolutions designating LINCOLN for the Presidency, commending the Senatorial policy of LYMAN TRUMBULL, and the course of Judge KELLOGG, representative in Congress, of T. J. HENDERSON of the State Senate, and of H. G. BRUCE, member of the lower House, Illinois Legislature, were unanimously passed.

CARROLL COUNTY.—The following are the delegates from Carroll county to the Decatur Republican Convention: V. Arnour, H. A. Mills, L. H. Bowen and Geo. W. Knox. The delegates were instructed for ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency, and not instructed as to Governor.

JACKSON COUNTY.—The Republicans of Jackson county held their Convention on Friday, the 20th inst., and elected as delegates to the State Convention, E. A. Humphrey, Edward Holden and R. Brush. Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention were the following:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Jackson County, in Convention assembled, do most heartily indorse the principles of the Republican party, and particularly set forth in the call for the National Convention, to be held at Chicago, and hereby pledge themselves to a willing support of the nominee of that Convention.

Resolved, That we advocate and indorse the doctrine of non-intervention with the institution of slavery where it already exists, but entertain the firm belief that it is to the interest of the United States, as a nation, to consecrate the Territories thereof to freedom for free white men.

PERRY COUNTY.—The Republicans of Perry County met in Convention at Pinckneyville on the 23d inst. Robert Galloway Chairman, J. M. Montague Secretary. Messrs. Joseph J. Swanwick, R. S. Hood, A. P. Gosney, Thos. H. Burgess and L. S. Norton were appointed delegates to the Decatur Convention, who were instructed to cast the vote of the county as a unit. The following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Resolved, That while our preference is for our distinguished fellow-citizen ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois, or Edward Bates of Missouri, for President, we will abide the nomination of the Chicago Convention.

Resolved, That duly appreciating the labors of L. J. S. Turney throughout the State in the cause of our principles, and his qualifications for the office of Secretary of State, we commend him to the favorable consideration of the Decatur Convention in connection with the nomination for that office.

Resolved, That, waiving all individual preferences for either of the distinguished worthy men who have been generally spoken of for State offices, our delegates to Decatur will be instructed to cast their votes, after consultation with delegates from other counties in this end of the State, for the candidate who will in their opinion be the most able exponent of the principles before stated and poll the most votes throughout the State.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Republicans of Washington County held their Convention at Nashville, on the 21st inst., Dr. H. Barber, Chairman, J. H. Gunn, Secretary. The following Delegates were appointed to the State Convention: G. Wilgus, A. D. May, Dr. James Phillips, Dr. Jones. The following are a portion of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the course of our distinguished Senator, LYMAN TRUMBULL, in his devotion to the great interests of Illinois and the country, and his unflinching adherence to the great principles of the Republican party of the Nation entitle him to the respect and confidence of the American people.

Resolved, That this Convention, through its delegates, [illegible]

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, *Missouri Democrat*, and *Egyptian Republic* for publication.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.—The Champaign County Republican Convention was held at Urbana on the 20th inst., W. H. Talbutt, Chairman, S. Bernstein, Secretary, Dr. Hollister, Assistant Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Decatur Convention: James Core, John Penfield, B. F. Harris, C. A. Thompson, L. M. Cutcheon, and A. Southwick. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That while we will give our cordial support to all the nominations of the Decatur Convention, we would recommend to our delegates that they use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. LEONARD SWETT, of Bloomington, as the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois.

Resolved, That ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois, is our choice for Republican nominee for President of the United States.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the fidelity, integrity, and thorough ability of our present Auditor of State, and Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, and that they are the first choice of this county for re-nomination to their present offices [illegible]

Resolved, That LEWIS [illegible] is our first choice for a nomination for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.—The Republicans of Rock Island county met in Convention on the 21st inst., D. C. Marshall, Chairman; T. J. Pickett, and M. S. Barnes, Secretaries. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Decatur Convention: T. J. Pickett, T. J. Robinson, D. C. Marshall, C. Atkinson, E. H. Johnson, J. V. H. Judd, Nelson Sherwood.

The Convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we re-affirm the principles heretofore adopted by the Republicans as set forth in their platforms at Philadelphia and Bloomington.

Resolved, That our first choice for the Presidency is our own distinguished Statesman ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

ILLINOIS.—The Southern Illinois Horticultural Society will hold a fair at Centralia on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 22d and 23d.... There was a heavy frost at Pekin on Tuesday night, severe enough to kill all forward fruit and early vegetables. There was also a frost at Quincy on the same night, but not severe enough to do any serious damage. Abingdon was also visited by a frost on the same evening, but no damage to fruit is apprehended from it.

MICHIGAN.—George Mizener, who was arrested at Hillsdale for an attempt to commit a rape, plead guilty to the charge, and has been sent to State prison for life.... The Corunna *Journal* says there is a fine prospect for fruit this season in that vicinity. Every tree seems to be crowded with fruit.

IOWA.—A citizen of Lyons, of the name of Buell, being of the opinion that the city has the use of a street to which he alone has any legal claim, takes a very summary way of recovering his property. A few days since he fenced up a portion of the street and built a barn upon it. Soon afterward the City Marshall, by direction of the Common Council, reopened it, whereupon Mr. B., the ensuing night, re-built his fence and dug a ditch across it—and thus matters stand.....Gulick, who killed his wife, was hung at Dubuque yesterday.

Kentucky Republican State Convention.

The Kentucky State Convention met in the City Hall, Convington, last night, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

The hall was crowded. Among the auditors were Rev. John G. Fee, Mr. Hanson, and another Berean exile, besides several prominent Democrats of Kenton county. The evening was occupied by Hon. David Fisher and Hon. C. M. Clay, after organization.

The Convention was called to order by the appointment of Dr. Thelkeld, of Kenton, President; Messrs. W. D. Gallagher, of Oldham, and W. H. Luke, of Pendleton, Vice Presidents; J. J. Hawes, of Jefferson, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. R. Whittemore, of Campbell, a committee of seven was appointed to report business at 9 o'clock. The following gentlemen were appointed, viz:

Dr. J. R. Whittemore, of Campbell; Hamilton Cummings, of Kenton; Granville O. Wess, Rockcastle; H. D. Hawes, of Louisville; Dr. W. W. Jones, of Madison, and Louis M. Dembitz, of Louisville.

After speeches by Messrs. Clay and Fisher, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 25th.*

Douglas Will Not Do.

The Louisville *Courier* (Guthrie organ) of Wednesday very emphatically says:

There is no use, however, of talking about electing Douglas. *He can't be elected if he is nominated.* The South will not vote for him, and even Kentucky, where he has as many friends as in any other Southern State, *will not vote for him.* He will lose Kentucky by more thousands than the last Democratic Governor carried the State. If, therefore, the wire-workers, office-seekers, spoilsmen, and plunderers, exert influence enough at Charleston to nominate Douglas, they will never get pay enough from the offices they expect to hold under the "Little Giant," as President, to pay half the expenses incurred at Charleston.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1860.

The House has no notion of adjourning over this week, as appears from the proceedings. It was agreed this morning that the week should be spent mostly in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and in accordance with this agreement three speeches were ground out to-day, from Messrs. Avery of Tennessee, Morrill of Vermont, and Jones of Georgia.

The speech of Avery, a fire-eating Democrat from the land of Jackson, (I am ashamed to say) was one of those disunion harangues which have become too common to excite any remark. He would insist that the Republican party proposed to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists, and cited Blake's resolution as proof. Mr. Sherman at this point interrupted him with a well-timed correction and a brief statement of the Republican position, which will completely spoil the effect of the speech at home. The question being put to Mr. S., while upon the floor, whether he was not in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, he stated that he was not, and had always told his constituents so; but that the Republican party had never taken a position in regard to this question, some of its members being opposed to it and some in favor of it. Two of Avery's main points being that the Republican party was pledged to the immediate enactment of this measure whenever they came into power, and that the Blake resolution meant abolition, he looked blank enough when Sherman knocked the pins out from under his position. The keen-eyed Stokes, Avery's South American colleague, enjoyed his discomfiture exceedingly. All the lies the Southern Democrats tell in Congress about Republican principles will come home to roost. The majority of the South Americans, desiring to see fair play, will find it convenient many a time to set us right. Of these Stokes is one of the fairest-minded and most independent.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the author of the Tariff bill which is now before the House, followed in a clear and convincing argument in support of the bill, and drew around him the thinking and working men of the House. It seemed strange to hear a speech upon any other topic beside slavery, and every auditor looked anxiously for the place where the negro was to come in, but for once he was left entirely out of a speech in Congress; yes, for the second time, for Junkin, of Pennsylvania, made a speech not long since in which no allusion was made to the colored individual.

Mr. Morrill's positions were laid in the accepted axioms of political philosophy, and were all strongly and ably sustained. The mischievous financial policy of the present Administration, and the inconsistency of the Secretary of the Treasury, were well shown up. The suicidal operation of the issue of Treasury notes was forcibly illustrated, and the propriety of promptly funding them earnestly urged. Mr. Morrill has shown the country that Republican statesmen, while not forgetting the great interests of Freedom, are alive upon the other measures of public policy demanding the consideration of the legislative branch of the Government. Not a Democratic speech has been delivered this session which did not have a darkey in it, and there is no Democrat now disposed to take up the Tariff question, and, as has to day been done on the Republican side of the House, discuss it upon its merits, aside from its bearing upon the slavery question.

Mr. Morrill was followed by John J. Jones of Georgia, on the negro question, of course. To say that Jones went in for disunion would simply be to say that he is a Democrat.

Ex-Senator Richard M. Young of your State, who has of late years been in very reduced circumstances, has recently become insane in this city, in consequence, I am told, of his impending situation.

The cup of Mr. Buchanan is rapidly filling up. The developments in regard to the Walker letter have opened the flood gate of disclosure, and the eager public, ignoring Covode's Committee, are scenting out all manner of enormities and petty tyrannies which have disgraced the reign of James the First. A rupture in the Cabinet is now confidently predicted. If Judge Black possesses any spunk, he must take offence at the tenor of the Constitution during the last few days. The articles there are ugly enough to come from the hand of Old Buck himself, and probably they do, as the man Brown is in Charleston. Just at present the Walker matter is made subservient to the all-absorbing interest in the result at Charleston. A friend tells me that he called on the President on official business, this morning, and found him devouring with more than usual eagerness the New York *Herald's* Charleston's dispatches.

The first private bill ever vetoed by a President has been returned by Mr. Buchanan; it is that of Capt. Arthur Edwards of Michigan, a meritorious mail-contractor, who performed his contract faithfully. Great indignation exists among the many friends of the claimant, who has been here all winter urging his just demands. The term tyrant has become as common, as applied to the present occupant of the White House, as was the term patriot as applied to his first predecessor.

The chivalry had an opportunity, the other day, of showing their generosity to an enemy. Among the bills on the private calendar was one for the relief of Cassius M. Clay, comprising compensation for property lost by him during the war in Mexico, and also remuneration for judgment rendered against him for property destroyed by him while executing an order of a superior officer—the latter being a parallel to the celebrated case of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. But at the name of Cassius M. Clay, the chivalry started off in a crusade against the bill, making the most desperate efforts to defeat it; they were, however, foiled in their attempt.

The agonies endured by both branches of the Democracy to-day, are painful to witness. Hope and fear alternate. It is gratifying to observe the coolness with which the Republicans take the matter. They are getting to look upon one Democrat as about the same as another; and not a few are anxious that Douglas, as the representative of Northern Pro-slavery, should, of all others, be put up. WALDO.

IOWA LETTER.

The Changes in the Collection Laws of Iowa made by the Eighth General Assembly.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DES MOINES, April 23d, 1860.

The Legislature having adjourned after the passage of a large number of acts, some good, some bad and others indifferent, it may be either interesting or profitable to many of your numerous readers, who have not followed the course of legislative proceedings through the writer to know the changes made in the laws relating to the collection of debts.

First, I mention two new chapters in the criminal law, one for the punishment of mortgagors of personal property for running off, or concealing, or in any way disposing of the property mortgaged without the consent of the mortgagee or his assignee. This law will double the value of this kind of securities. Heretofore a worthless mortagor of a team could drive or send it away to a distant part of the State, sell it and pocket the proceeds, come back and tell his creditor with impunity to find his securities if he wants them. Now, he will keep the team, or be sure to remain with it.

The second, is a law to punish the taking of property held by an officer under an execution, and the penalty will stop many little "sharp practices" for spiriting away property which has been levied upon, though not removed.

The next act, in chronological order is Chapter 70; an act regulating the foreclosure of deeds of trust. This law provides that all deeds of trusts shall hereafter be foreclosed by civil action, the same as mortgages. Since the law of the Seventh General Assembly requiring all to be foreclosed by civil action, mortgages have become quite unfashionable, and deeds of trust have been the principal real estate securities taken on loans of money. Now that these securities must travel through the slow treadmill of the court before the loaner can recover his money and there be subject to the year's redemption hereinafter mentioned, the legal mind must be taxed for some other form of securities. Indeed other methods are already devised to avoid litigation in the collection of loans. One is an entry of a confession of judgment on the court records, with a stipulation for stay of execution for the time of the loan. Another is to take a deed absolute, and give back a deed in escrow, which with the proper observance of legal minutia in the transaction, is probably the safer method.

The next law is for giving one year to the defendant in all these foreclosure cases within which he may redeem the land. As the law heretofore stood, the decree was an absolute foreclosure of the defendant's equities, and the purchaser at the sheriff's sale under an execution issued on a foreclosure decree, took an absolute title. Henceforth he takes a title subject to be defeated within one year by redemption.

The next important change in the law is a law for the appraisement of all property, both real and personal, taken on execution. The officer is required to have this appraisement made, unless by written direction from the defendant. The appraisers are selected, one by the plaintiff, one by the defendant, or in the absence of either, by the sheriff in his stead, and those two appraise the property at its cash value. If they disagree, they call a third, two of whom shall decide. The sheriff shall not sell the property unless two-thirds of such appraisal is bid therefor. If not sold, no subsequent execution can issue for six months, except at the cost of the plaintiff. After two offers of the property at its appraised value, it may then be sold to the highest bidder. After all sales, under whatever decree or judgment, there is a redemption right in the defendant and his other creditors for one year.

These laws all took effect by publication and are now in force.

What effect these laws will have on the financial prosperity of Iowa remains to be seen. The assembled wisdom seemed to believe them essential to the welfare of the State. A good deal was said against the "Shylocks" who were not willing to take the unexcelled virgin soil of Iowa at two thirds its cash value. It is very true that men wishing to buy land ought not to desire, or be allowed if possible, to get it at less than two-thirds its worth; but the difficulty is, creditors want *money*, not *farms*, and to meet their demands must sacrifice land at what it will bring on a forced sale, or suffer the gradual ruin of credit by appearing as defendant in the courts upon commercial paper. On the other hand the landed poverty of Iowa cried for self-protection, and the law now gives it. Let creditors conclude to await in patience, or invest in property. A judgment secures the claim by lien on all the legal and equitable estate in lands of the debtor, and twenty years will not diminish the security.

As to lenders of money they will always find a way for security where there is a desire to borrow. Usury laws are but a feeble barrier where there is an anxious borrower and an able lender. However wise and just in principle, they are quite generally disregarded in practice, almost as the West. DES MOINES.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Protest of the Miramon Government—Demands for Reparation—Refusal Equivalent to War.

[From the New Orleans Delta, 24th.]

By the United States revenue cutter Dodge, we have received files of Vera Cruz papers to the 13th inst.

The news contained in them is not of a very decisive character, but as far as it goes is very favorable to the Liberalist cause. The anticipation that Miramon would experience trouble in making his way back to the capital has not been realized. A letter of the 8th inst., to the *Progreso* says that he was expected at that date, and great preparations were being made to receive him. There were to be illuminations, fireworks and triumphal arches, all of which were prepared to celebrate the supposed capture of Vera Cruz. In effect, Miramon arrived in the City of Mexico at four o'clock on the evening of the 7th, when the rejoicings and displays took place according to programme.

A new forced loan had been imposed on the foreign residents by Miramon, but it appears that he would have some difficulty in collecting it. The French residents met on the morning of the 8th, and passed a resolution declaring to their Minister that they would not pay the tax. They are determined to seek the support of their government, which they believe will be extended to them. They have more confidence in the energy of M. Thouvenel than they had in that of M. Walewski, who neglected to consider their reclamations.

The English and German residents were to meet on the 10th, for a similar purpose.

The following is the protest addressed by the Miramon government to that of the United States:

To His Excellency the Secretary of State of the United States of America:

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, March 29, 1860.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations *ad interim* of the Republic, has been expressly directed by His Excellency the President, to bring to the knowledge of the President of the United States the following very grave and interesting facts:

In the beginning of the present month, two steamers, proceeding from Havana to Vera Cruz, and destined for the service of the Government of Mexico, arrived at Anton Lizardo, on the 6th, and there anchored without casualty. The first of these vessels, the General Miramon, carried the Mexican flag; and the second, the Marquis de la Havana, carried the flag of Spain, the two being loaded with provisions, munitions, arms, and other material of war, destined for the army of the East, which, then encamped in front of Vera Cruz, was about to commence military operations against that place. In the evening of the same day, Capt. Jarvis, under the pretext of ascertaining the nationality of the vessels anchored at Anton Lizardo, according to his note to His Excellency, the President, dated the 16th instant, ordered Commander Turner, of the man-of-war Saratoga, to inform himself of the said vessels. The said Capt. Jarvis asserts that, in the execution of this command by Commander Turner, the vessels opened fire on the Saratoga, causing some loss of life.

The undersigned has received subsequent veracious and impartial information of these events in Mexican waters, from which it appears, without any kind of doubt, that the "ascertaining of nationality" was a measure premeditatedly put in practice to provoke a combat between the American naval forces and the steamers under command of General Marin, which is proved by the fact that they were surprised at midnight, at which hour it was neither possible nor legal to investigate the color of the flag, nor was there any right to enforce this inquiry with respect to vessels stationed in Mexican waters and within the maritime jurisdiction of the Republic.

The measure doubtless produced the intended effect. A combat took place between the Saratoga and the vessels of General Marin, which lasted till he was compelled to yield to the superior force of the attacking vessels, after having honorably defended the Mexican flag, and supported it with zeal till the last moment.

Captain Jarvis arbitrarily took possession of the vessels, made prisoner of General Marin, and has taken him with the prizes to the port of New Orleans.

These acts of scandalous violence, this unheard-of provocation, whose enormity has been sealed with the innocent blood of several victims, have taken place and been perpetrated in the midst of the peace which exists between Mexico and the United States. The scene enacted in Mexican waters, in the maritime jurisdiction of the Republic, is a direct attack on the independence of Mexico, a violation of the most sacred rights of its sovereignty, and an aggression of a nature so piratical, that it would involve the most lamentable consequences for both countries, were it possible to presume that Captain Jarvis acted under the instructions or authority of the American Government.

The undersigned deeply regrets this event, so much the more unexpected from the amity existing between Mexico and the United States, and from its opposition to the treaties which provide for the security of the two peoples. The undersigned, notwithstanding, declares his persuasion that Capt. Jarvis has, on his own responsibility, transcended the instructions of his Government, guided by a rash zeal, and impelled, perhaps, by the insidious instigations of the demagoguical party which has sought foreign support and aid, even at the cost of the integrity of Mexican territory, and of the independence of the country.

Consequently the Government of the Union, acting in conformity with sentiments of rectitude and national honor, will not hesitate to manifest the highest indignation at the piratical acts, perpetrated in Mexican waters, by Captain Jarvis against Mexican Government vessels, abusing the superiority of his force, and availing himself likewise of the advantage of a nocturnal surprise. It will likewise demand that, with the promptitude required by justice and good faith, Gen. Marin be released, the vessels and their cargoes be delivered up to the functionaries of this Government, authorized to effectuate the immediate and complete restoration of the said vessels unjustly captured by the said Captain Jarvis, and that due reparation be made, at the public expense, for all the injuries and prejudices occasioned by the unjust hostilities committed by the said Captain.

But if, contrary to the expectations of the undersigned, the government of the United States should have authorized the conduct of the said employee, or should not disavow it in the terms prescribed by justice and equity, or should refuse to give the orders demanded, in order that General Marin may be liberated, the captured vessels and their cargoes be restored, and the expenses, injuries and prejudices be repaired, the undersigned has the honor to protest now in the name of the Government of Mexico, and of the nation, against the scandalous act committed by Capt. Jarvis, in Mexican waters, on the 6th inst., in the harbor of Anton Lizardo, and denounces them in the face of all civilized governments as a flagrant violation of international right, as acts of real piracy, and as a declaration of war against the Mexican people, whose fatal consequences will weigh exclusively on those who have provoked it.

(Signed), O. MUNEO LEDO.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

An Earthquake at Sea—Internal Improvements—The John Brown Subscriptions—Honors to Haytian Heroes.

By the arrival at this port of the brig African, Captain Button, from Port au Prince, April 9th, we are in receipt of our Hayti files to that date.

At midnight of that day, after leaving Port au Prince and when about thirty miles from shore, the African felt a severe shock of earthquake, which had the same effect as if the vessel had been violently thrown upon the shore. On the 10th another and equally alarming shock was experienced. All hands were roused, every one on board thinking the vessel had either struck a reef or met with a collision.

Our latest Hayti papers were published on the day preceding the earthquake, and we must await another arrival to learn the effect of the disaster on the Island.

From the interior of the country there came glowing accounts of the progress of the cotton culture. The plant thrives well, and capitalists are erecting mills.

President Geffrard has decreed the construction of a handsome public fountain at Jeremie.

The John Brown subscription continues, the contributions consisting chiefly of sacks of coffee. The value of the contributions is estimated at near thirty thousand dollars.

In 1791, two negroes, Vincent Oge and Jean Baptist Chavanne, were broken at the wheel, and then left to die on the public road, for having made an attempt to free the slaves in Hayti. A proposition is now on foot to erect a monument on the spot where these men were thus put to torture and death.

The country is quiet, and business is flourishing.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Depreciation of "Down Town" Property in New York.

The correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, speaking of the rapid depreciation of down town real estate in New York, says:

Below Wall street, it is safe to assert, that real estate is not worth one-third what it was ten years ago. For example, the large, old fashioned dwelling and lot at the corner of Morris street, for several years occupied by Spofford, Tileston & co., and others, was sold a few days ago for $42,000. The lot alone sold for $100,000 ten years ago. On the opposite side and near the same locality, a store and lot, which a few years ago were valued at $100,000, sold about a week since for $22,000. The old Atlantic Garden property, opposite Bowling Green, embracing two full lots, and running through to Greenwich street, is to be sold on the 24th. Rents, in the same portion of the city, have depreciated in proportion. Stores which formerly rented for $10,000 a year can now be had for $3,000. On all the side streets leading from Broadway the change is even greater, the stores fast passing from the possession of the larger to that of smaller dealers.

Of course what has been lost here in value is more than compensated by the large increase in the value of uptown property, as there is a perfect stampede in that direction. The Messrs. Whitlocks, the largest wholesale liquor dealers in the city, who about two years ago erected a very large building at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, have advertised their store to let, and they will move up Broadway, following the hotels.

Claflin, Mellen & Co., who occupy Trinity Building, and are the principal owners, have purchased an entire block in Worth street, between Church and West Broadway, on which to erect their new store. When complete, this will probably be the largest store in the world, having a front of 375 feet on Worth street—15 full lots—each of which are 30 feet deep.

We hear no more of the opening of Albany street; and the sleepers in Trinity Church-yard as well as the patriotic (?) monument erected so recently to commemorate their deeds, will have a new lease of repose.

The passage of the City Hall bill is another proof of this tendency to desert the lower part of the island for the central and upper portion. The old City Hall will be sold to the Government for a Post Office. This will be one redeeming feature of the measure, which is universally condemned, except by property holders, who are to be benefitted by the change. It is rumored that Bennett is contracting for an eligible location in the neighborhood of Canal street, on which to erect a new Herald building.

☞ Hon. Owen Lovejoy returned home on Saturday, and will remain with his family a few days. He looks quite as well as he did before his recent battle with the fire-eater, and will doubtless be able to give them another supply of hot shot when he returns to his place.—*Bureau Republican.*

The Cattle Distemper at North Brookfield, Mass.

[From the Springfield Republican, April 25th.]

The commissioners on the cattle disease continued at North Brookfield and vicinity through last week, making observations among the cattle herds of the neighboring towns, so as to trace and define the limits of the contagion. On Saturday, Gov. Banks joined them, and the character of the disease was exhibited to him by killing several additional animals in the herds among which it exists in a marked degree.

The value of those bought and killed by the commissioners, for which the State by the law is to pay, was, up to Saturday night, $3,780. A large number, some 200 or 300, have been enjoined or put under arrest by the commissioners. The owners of these cattle cannot remove them from their farms, and with the exception of their oxen, not from their barns and yards. The oxen are allowed to be used upon the farms of the owners. There is, in consequence of the number of cattle killed, and the embargo placed upon others, and the excitement among the farmers, a great suspension of farm and other labor in the vicinity of the locality of the distemper. The Messrs. Batchelder, who were building an addition to their shoe manufactory at North Brookfield, have been obliged to suspend work upon it in consequence of their inability to get oxen to draw the stone and lumber.

The principal source from which the infection spread, was the congregation, in December last, of a team of twenty-six yoke of oxen to move a building belonging to an Irishman in the outskirts of the town of North Brookfield. On this occasion a pair of oxen from the infected herd of Leonard Stoddard formed one of the "big team," so called, and communicated the disease to numerous herds. Eight or ten pairs of the oxen in the "big team" have been condemned by the commissioners, prior to which they were worked about town, passing other cattle on the highway and meeting them at the grist mill. One yoke of the "big team" went to Oakham and one to Sturbridge, both of which places have been visited by the surgeons, but no disease found. Enough has been seen by the commissioners and surgeons to satisfy them that they have found the limits of the disease in North Brookfield and vicinity. There are eight or ten herds, however, in North Brookfield and New Braintree yet to be examined. The commissioners will proceed the present week to these herds, killing one in each to ascertain as to the presence of the disease.

As one result of the disease, no milk, butter, cheese, veal or beef is taken from the Brookfield stations, unless after the most rigid investigation into its antecedents. It will be a long time before the reputation of the region will be recovered. Various rumors are current as to the mode by which the disease is spread. One man named Meade is of the opinion that it was communicated to his cattle by means of his clothes; he says he was at Stoddard's and among his cattle, and after he went home his calves came around him, smelt of his frock, and were soon attacked. There was a report that the distemper had appeared in Ware, having been conveyed in some hay sold from a barn in North Brookfield, in which were infected cattle. At the close of the examinations on Saturday, the commissioners requested the people from the adjoining towns to change their clothes before going into their barns.

Is the meat poisonous? is the question in which all consumers of beef, milk and butter are interested. Up to a certain stage of the disease the meat is not injurious, though the commissioners have prohibited entirely its sale. In European countries the sale of the beef of animals suffering with this disease is legalized. There is no virus introduced into the system, and the meat is only injured from the blood not being purified by the operation of perfect lungs.

No definite action was taken by the governor and commissioners further than to agree upon a convention of scientific men to be held in Boston the present week. Various suggestions were offered upon the best method of eradicating the disease, and among other questions discussed was that of attempting to arrest its progress by inoculation. To this end it was proposed to convert the farm of Mr. Woodis into a hospital, where experiments might be made upon diseased and healthy cattle. It was also proposed that a guaranty fund should be raised among the capitalists of the State to insure the payment of any expense incurred beyond the present legislative appropriation. As there are several hundred cattle yet to be critically examined and their treatment decided upon, it is not improbable that the $10,000 will prove an inadequate sum.

For Pike's Peak.

[From the Omaha Nebraskian, 21st.]

The following companies of Pike's Peak gold seekers have crossed the Missouri River at this point for the last three days:

April 18.—Burtin's company, Fort Des Moines, 1 team, 5 men; Ruck's company, Fairfield, Iowa, 5 wagons, 16 men; Robert Leeds' company, Whiteside, Illinois, 1 wagon, 3 men; Green and company, Clinton, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Hartman's company, South Bend, Indiana, 2 wagons, 9 men; Culley and company, 4 wagons, 14 men; Bennett and company, Fayette, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Surgent's company, Wisconsin, 1 wagon, 2 men; Reed's company, Clayton, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Wilcox's company, Edmund, Minnesota, 1 wagon, 4 men; Wintor's company, Iowa City, 1 wagon, 3 men; ——— company, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, 1 wagon, 8 men; Bowen's company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 6 wagons, 19 men; G. G. Narton and family, Freeport, Illinois, 1 wagon, 6 men; H. Tarbox and company, (same place), 2 wagons, 7 persons. Total, 29 wagons, 102 men.

April 19.—White's company, Fayette, Iowa, 2 wagons, 6 men; Marshal & Williams, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, 1 wagon, 2 men; Manson's company, Galena, Illinois, 1 wagon, 2 men; Biglow's company, Rock Island, Illinois, 1 wagon, 3 men; McKean's company, Dallas, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Rehad's company, Jackson, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Smith's company, Clinton, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Moore's company, Dallas, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Messrs. Huff and [illegible] company, [illegible], Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Martin and Zuggner's company, Adair, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Peterson's company, Webster, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Tarbox and Vanpelt's company, Illinois, 9 wagons, 25 men; Clizurn's company, Louis, Iowa, 1 wagon, 2 men; Trust and family, Wisconsin, 1 wagon, 5 men; W. Barnes' company, Milwaukee, Wis., 1 wagon, 5 men; Bryan's company, Fayette, Iowa, 1 wagon, 2 men; King's company, Marshall, Iowa, 2 wagons, 4 men. Total—27 wagons, 79 men.

APRIL 20.—Littlefriend's company, Louis, Iowa, 3 wagons, 10 men; Dansbrough's company, Mankato, Minnesota, 1 wagon, 3 persons; Price's company, Richland, Wisconsin, 1 wagon, 3 men; Dodon's company, Dubuque, Iowa, 1 wagon, 2 men; Birdsley's company, Columbus, Wisconsin, 2 wagons, 8 men. Total, 8 wagons, 26 men.

Total for 3 days, 110 wagons, 388 men.

EMIGRATION TO THE "PEAK."—An almost continuous caravan of emigrant teams has, for the last two weeks, been passing over the central route through Iowa toward Pike's Peak. Of course Wisconsin and Illinois have furnished a large proportion of the emigrants, but from the information we have received, we are satisfied that Iowa will lose, on an average, fifty able-bodied men from each organized county. That portion of them who are married, leave their families, probably with the intention of returning, whether they shall be successful or unsuccessful; but it is safe to assume that from one-half to two-thirds of them will consider their return henceforth unsettled.—*Davenport Gazette.*

Terrible Accident at Hudson.

[From the Cleveland Herald 26th.]

On yesterday (Tuesday) morning Mr. Edwin S. Gregory, Principal of the Grammar School of the Western Reserve College, drove his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harvey Baldwin, her sister, Mrs. Oviatt, and a little invalid daughter of Mrs. Baldwin to the depot. The horses belonged to Mr. Baldwin, and were safe, trusty, steady family horses, and daily accustomed to the cars and locomotives. Mr. Baldwin walked down, and he and his wife were about taking the daughter away for medical treatment.

On arrival at the depot platform, Mr. Gregory got out and lifted the little girl out. Mrs. Oviatt was in the act of getting out and had one foot upon the wheel; Mrs. Baldwin had also risen up in the wagon, when the C. & P. train backed down, the horses jumped, Mrs. Oviatt was thrown to the ground, under the wheels, her head striking the rail, producing almost instant death; Mrs. Baldwin was also thrown out, receiving a severe cut on the head, and Mr. Gregory, catching the horses, was brought against a telegraph pole, and his shoulder badly injured.

Mrs. Baldwin, at first, was not thought to be much injured beyond the cut upon her head. She was taken home on a settee, but soon vomited and showed other symptoms of internal injury. She soon went into convulsions and became insensible, lying unconscious this (Wednesday) morning. It is feared she cannot recover, although this morning she is lying somewhat easier, apparently.

Divorce.

Robert Dale Owen, in the course of a reply to Horace Greeley on the subject of divorce and indissoluble marriages, states as follows:

In taking leave of you, suffer me to correct an error which crept into my second letter. I there said that there was not a State in the Union without a divorce law. I ought to have added "except the State of South Carolina." She boasts, that "within her limits a divorce has not been granted since the Revolution." But suspend your approbation till you learn, as Mr. Bishop will inform you, what is the concomitant. "Not only is adultery not indictable there (in South Carolina), but the Legislature has found it necessary to regulate, by statute, how large a proportion a married man may give of his property to his concubine." [Marriage and Divorce, § 285.] You will admit that your system of indissoluble marriage is dearly paid for, under such a state of things; nor have you been in the habit of asserting that the morals of divorce-denying South Carolina are superior to those of Connecticut or Indiana.

Japanese Official Costume.

The Japanese seldom wear anything on their heads except when riding. The head is shaved on the crown, and the side and back hair brought forward in a roll about the thickness of a small sausage to the top of the forehead; here it is firmly gummed down with species of bandoline, in the manufacture of which the Japanese are very proficient. Wigs are very common in the shops, but are only worn as a part of a masquerade dress. Not a particle of hair is ever allowed to appear on their faces. The winter costume consists in robes cut like dressing gowns, padded throughout with silk wadding. These unwieldy articles of attire are also used upon state occasions, and are a standing item in the list of imperial presents to a foreign mission.

But the most singular portion of their apparel are the trousers which they wear at their audiences with the Tycoon; they seem to be cut upon a principle precisely the opposite to that which regulates our court dress. We consider that when we have brought our nether garments down to the knee, we have not only satisfied decency, but reached the highest pitch of refinement and elegance. The great object of the Japanese is to create an entire misconception in the mind of the spectator as to the situation of that important joint; he wishes it to be supposed that he shuffles into the royal presence on his knees; but, finding that process attended with much practical inconvenience, he compromises the matter by having his trousers made about eighteen inches longer than his legs; by this means his feet are made to represent his knees, and he is enabled to walk upon them comfortably, with his sham legs dragging after him.—*Oliphant's Narrative.*

Cuba! Cuba!

I shall be pleased soon to hear from you. Cuba! Cuba! (and Porto Rico, if possible), should be the countersign of your Administration, and it will close in a blaze of glory.

Most truly your friend,

R. J. WALKER.

—*His Letter to the President, June 20, 1857.*

As the brig struck, and was overwhelmed by the breakers, the poor miserable creatures on board, probably to the number of five hundred, set up a howl of despair that could be heard even above the roaring of the hungry sea. But it was too dark, by that time, to see much, and beyond human skill or power to aid the drowning wretches, so that they must soon have met their doom, for on the next morning the beach on the inside of the rocks was strewn with corpses and the fragments of the wreck. Nothing was found, however, to reveal the name of the slaver, or any other information concerning him, save that to the practiced seamen she proved of Baltimore build.—*Herald Letter of 15th February, from Loando, West Coast of Africa.*

What are the civilized governments of England, France and the United States about, that they do not say to Spain, "The Cuba slave trade shall be stopped?" Some years ago, England alone put an end to the African slave trade in Brazil, by her earnest representations to the Emperor's government, and it only requires an equally earnest request from England or France of the United States alone to Isabella's government, to bring about the same result in Cuba. But if a single application should fail, everybody knows that the joint protest of the three governments above named would result in its instant extinction in Cuba, because these three governments have it in their power to back up their words to Spain by actual force.

Who can read a paragraph like that above given from the *Herald's* Loando correspondence, and not feel indignant at the conduct of the governments of England, France and the United States, in allowing Cuba to exist a single day as a market for African slaves? Its existence, of course, stimulates the trade in human flesh, and there will always be found fiends enough in human shape to run the gauntlet, and drown ten thousand helpless victims, if a ship could be built large enough to carry so many, rather than be caught. We hold that the three governments in question, are morally responsible for the terrible destruction of human life recorded in this letter from the scene of horror, because they have failed to break up the demand for slaves in Cuba, when it could be done by a firmly written and really meant dispatch from the foreign offices of those governments to that of Spain. If instead of coveting Cuba and seeking pretexts to steal it from its lawful possessors, Mr. Buchanan would invite Napoleon and Palmerston to join him in breaking up the Cuban market for African Bozals, he might yet redeem himself and go out of the Presidency "in a blaze of glory."

The existence of the Cuban African Slave market is a disgrace to all Christendom, and more especially to France, England and the United States; and until they shall put an end to it, the cries of the victims—whether shipwrecked by the traders in trying to escape from vengeance, or dying by hundreds, cramped up under the dungeon decks of the middle passage, or miserably perishing after a brief five years' working to death in the sugar-fields of Cuba—will go up to Heaven morning, noon, and night, as a witness before our good God against the inhumanity, cruelty, avarice and semi-barbarianism of the governments that could put a speedy end to these things, if they were really—what they pretend to be—Christian governments.

Why, if ever, there was just cause for war between Spain and the United States, Mr. Buchanan could evoke it out of the persistence of Spain in sustaining and keeping up a trade that our laws and national policy have stigmatized as piracy. Mr. Buchanan would say to Spain that she must put an end to the Cuban African Slave trade, or, refusing, the United States would treat her as a piratical nation, the whole country would sustain him to a man, and Congress would speedily grant him the necessary means to make good his words. And what is more, if England or France should evince a disposition to interfere to prevent our carrying out so just a policy, the country would sustain the President, heart and hand, in throwing down the gauntlet to those nations, and daring them to pick it up. But there would be no danger of war with Spain. Let the United States but speak the word emphatically and meaningly, and the Cuban African Slave Trade would disappear like the mists of the morning under a rising summer's sun.

Mr. Buchanan has yet a chance to close his administration in a "blaze of glory," as Mr. Walker suggests, not by stealing Cuba, but by drying up the sources of revenue to Spain from the horrible trade in human flesh, and then she would be too glad to sell the gem of the Antilles to us at a fair price.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Proposed Statue of Benton.

We learn that the Gentlemen who were appointed a committee on the question of erecting a monument to Benton, intend to take definite action at an early day. The act of the Legislature, appropriating $2,000 in aid of a statue to the great Missourian, seems to determine the character of the proposed work. We apprehend the selection of a sculptor is now the only circumstance which retards the consummation of the project.—*Missouri Democrat.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—Mrs. Jane Gamble, a widow lady of Eatonton, Ga., under the influence of religious monomania, starved herself. She died on the 8th inst. having lived twenty days without a particle of food.

—William C. A. Lawrence of Harrisburg, Pa., a prominent Republican politician and Speaker of the last two Legislatures, died last Sunday.

—The Charleston *Mercury* publishes the late speech of Owen Lovejoy. Any Northern paper containing such matter would be burnt as incendiary.

—Geo. S. Yerger, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Mississippi, died suddenly, at Jackson, Miss., on the 20th inst, while hunting, of apoplexy. Mr. Y. was editor of the volumes of Reports of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

—Jean Gros, a New Orleans policemen, who blew out his mistress' brains with a pistol, on the 12th of October, 1859, and then made his escape, was recognized in the streets of that city by the mother of his victim on Saturday last, and immediately arrested.

—The N. Y. *Herald*, in commenting on the Walker-Buchanan letter, indulges in this satire: We know that there is corruption in both parties. We know, too, that Mr. Buchanan is pure. He has expressed his disgust at the manner in which some elections are conducted, in a public letter. His written views are thoroughly sustained by his acts.

—The memoirs of Madame Recamier are having a great sale in Paris. The contents are said to be spicy and enlivened with anecdotes, one of which says Madame Recamier saw at Rome Prince Torlonia's wife, a woman who in her youth had been extremely beautiful. She like most Italians, mingled gallantry and devotion in the strangest way, and one day telling Madame Recamier the infinite care she had taken to avoid disturbing her husband's peace of mind by her infidelities, added by way of conclusion, "Poor man! Won't he be astonished at the judgment day!"

While the Pryor-Potter controversy was going on in Washington, a vote of the House was called upon some minor matters. When Mr. Potter's name was called, an old Dutch member from Pennsylvania, who never takes up time unless he has something to say to the point, rose in his place and excused Mr. Potter thus: "Mister Speakher, I will shust say ash how Mister Potter hash a *Pryor engagement.*" Both sides of the House and the galleries united in an uproarous explosion of mirth at the honorable member's sally of wit, and it was only checked to be redoubled, when, after the name of Mr. Pryor was called, the same old Hans arose and said: "Vel, Misther Speakher, Misther Pryor has gone to be san clay in to hands of te Potter." For some moments the scene in the House was indescribable, and, for once, five pound bowie knives and shotted rifles were at a discount.

—THE Natchez (Miss.) *Free Trader* of the 17th ult. says the largest sale ever made in this country was consummated yesterday. D. D. Whitney sold out his place, in the lower part of this county, (9,000 acres of land, with improvements, and 515 slaves,) to John K. Elgee, of Louisiana, for $1,001,200.

THE New York *Tribune* says a report has been much circulated in private circles, that the Chevalier Wykoff promptly challenged Pryor for the insulting manner in which the latter had him turned out of the Representatives' Hall, and that Pryor evaded the duel upon some petty and cowardly quibble.

Mr. Buchanan having caused it to be semi-officially announced that he will veto all bills appropriating money to pay the expenses of the House investigating committees, "Occasional," of the Philadelphia *Press*, expresses the belief that the House will cut off all the appropriations to pay the expenses of the president's household, and refuse to vote every contingent heretofore freely accorded. The president's conduct is evidently a game at which two can play, and if he is disposed to kill the committee's "dog," they are determined to have a shy at his excellency's "cat."

—Senator Gwin of California has accepted an invitation to visit Boston, and address the people in Faneuil Hall in support of the Pacific Railroad.

—Humboldt in a fit of jealousy, once said of Bayard Taylor, that he had travelled more and *seen less* than any man of his acquaintance.

—The Charleston *News* has discovered that practitioners at the bar have a large majority of the Democratic Convention now sitting in that city.

—Gen. A. S. Johnson, of the army of Utah, is expected at San Francisco daily, to take the next steamer for the East.

—Herr Bauer, the originator, in Europe, of all the various quick methods of printing, died in Wurzburg, at the age of seventy years. He was born in Wurtemburg, and was an engineer by profession. He commenced his labors in 1810. The first press made by him was for the London *Times*, the second for a paper at Berlin, the third for the State printing house of Prussia, while the fourth went over to America. He retired from business some time since, and lived long enough to see the great improvements that have been made by other inventors on his original creation.

AMERICAN BELLES ABROAD.—M. Gaillardet, in his last letter to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, writes:

"Among the marriages officially announced is that of Miss Hutton of New York, with the Marquis de Portes. The Marquis is much younger than his intended, who must have inspired her lover with a profound regard to enable him to overcome the resistance of his mother, a highly aristocratic lady, who said, at the time the marriage of M. de Morny with this same Miss Hutton was talked of, 'that she could not understand how a gentleman could stoop to marry the daughter of a trader in silks and calicoes.' The old lady has not, however, much right to feel so proud, for her mother was a sempstress, and her husband's family dates its nobility but a hundred years ago."

"They talk, also, of the approaching marriage of another American lady, Miss Phalen, with a Count or Marquis of the Faubourg St. Germain. The rich republicans of the United States are fascinated with titles. Nobility, the only thing they cannot obtain there, has for them the attraction of forbidden fruit."

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Coffees,

JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO,

ROASTED AND GROUND.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES,

Preserved Fruit of all Kinds

WINES and LIQUORS,

Of the Best Qualities and Warranted Pure.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & COMPANY.

Would call the attention of the trade and the public to their

REMOVAL

From their Old Stand, 203 Lake street, to the newly built store,

No. 181 Lake Street. No. 181

And offer, as before, their well known extensive stock of

Gas & Steam Fitter's Materials.

ALSO—SHAW'S PATENT GAS HEATER. With every variety of Articles in their line.

BURWELL & WYANT—

Dealers in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

DEARBORN STREET,

No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago,

Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection of

SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES,

(In Their Line,)

Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit and give Satisfaction.

AGENTS FOR THE

Golden Hill Shirts.

W. W. KIMBALL,

DEALER IN

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

☞ New Pianos from the best Eastern Manufacturers for $175 to $500.

PIANOS TO RENT.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

99 . . Clark Street. . . 99

BRUSHES!—BRUSHES!—

Brush Factory,

NO. 204.........RANDOLPH STREET.........NO.

We have a large assortment of Brushes at Wholesale and Retail, comprising in part

PAINT,

WHITE-WASH,

VARNISH,

SCRUB,

SHOE, and

HORSE BRUSHES, &c.

Of good quality and workmanship, which we will sell at low prices for cash.

GEO. E. GENTS & CO.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE

LOTS,

With the conveniences of Horse Railroad, Gas and Water.

INDIANA AVENUE,

Corner of Commerce street. The undersigned will sell this desirable property at prices to suit the times.

JOHN WEST, 111 Lake street.

Build While Lumber, Labor and Lots are Cheap!

COTTAGE GROVE

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

TEN DOLLARS PER FOOT.

I have just laid out some beautiful lots in every way suited for respectable residences. They are within ten minutes walk of the Chicago University and command a splendid view of the Grounds and University buildings. Also, several larger lots, finely timbered, for sale either by the foot or acre.

JOHN WEST,

111 Lake street.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

No. 48 Lake street,

Ask attention to their stock of

CHINA, CROCKERY,

Glass and Silver Plated Ware,

TABLE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS,

AND

Housekeeping Goods,

Especially adapted to the City Trade.

100,000 HAM SACKS.

For sale by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, Agents,

For CHASE & FAY, Boston.

Letters D, E, F, G and H, holding Hams weighing from eight to twenty pounds. Cloth of Yellow and Orange Tints, neatly printed to order.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

No. 206 South Water street.

ANTIQUE MARBLE MANTELS

For sale at

105 Dearborn Street,

BY NEW YORK MARBLE COMPANY.

WELD LAFLIN, Agent.

CARPETS.

Great Reduction in Prices.

200 PIECES

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

At 90 to 92 Cents per Yard.

(Former price $1.12½ to $1.25.)

AT P. PALMER'S,

112, 113 and 116 LAKE STREET.

100 PIECES

THREE-PLY CARPET!

AT NINETY CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR.

(Former price $1.12½ per yard.)

AT P. PALMER'S,

112, 113 & 116..LAKE STREET..112, 113 & 116

100 PIECES

Ingrain Carpet!

AT FOUR AND FIVE SHILLINGS PER YARD.

(Former price six and seven shillings.)

AT P. PALMER'S,

112, 113 and 116 LAKE STREET.

ALSO,

Prices Reduced 10 per Cent. on

OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS,

MATTING, LOUNGES,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND BEDDING.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

AT P. PAALMER,

112, 114 & 116 LAKE STREET.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

George McKeand

Has removed his

Merchant Tailoring Establishm't

— TO —

46 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Where he will, as before, keep the fullest and best assortment of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,

To be found in Chicago. The greater part of his stock is of his own

DIRECT IMPORTATION,

Thus enabling him to offer his customers the best and most fashionable styles,

At the Lowest Prices.

GEO. McKEAND,

46 South Clark street, Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM

— AT —

Allen & Dalton's,

71........LAKE STREET........71

FOR GOOD COOK STOVES CALL AT

71 Lake street.

"THE IMPROVEMENT,"

Arranged with Hot Water Pipes, &c.

For Enameled and French Tinned Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

BATHING APPARATUS:

The Plunge Bath, the Hip or Sitz Bath, the Hand and Shower Bath, Infant's Bath, &c., go to 71 Lake st.

For Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers,

Go to 71 Lake street.

We would call particular attention to the PALACE REFRIGERATOR.

Plain, Planished, and Japanned Tin Ware,

Manufactured by us, and sold

Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Nearly every article required for House keeping will be found at ALLEN & DALTON'S, 71 Lake street.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 and 137 Lake Street,

(UP STAIRS.)

HOLLISTER & WILKINS

Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the North-West, of

Medallion,	Three-Ply,
Wilton,	Ingrain,
Velvet,	Body Brussels,
Tapestry,	Tapestry Ingrain,
Brussels,	Stair,

and other

CARPETINGS!

RUGS, MATS,

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS.

CURTAIN GOODS,

WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS.

SHEETINGS,	TOWELS,
PILLOW CASINGS,	TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS,	QUILTS,
MATTRESSES,	BLANKETS,
LOUNGES,	PILLOWS,

And every description of

HOUSE FURNISHING

AND

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Prime Live Geese Feathers,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT,

Manufactured and Sold by the

Chicago Paint Company,

43 and 45 Franklin Street.

It is the cheapest paint in the world.

It requires but half the usual number of coats.

It is perfectly healthy and free from all disagreeable smell.

It is very durable, and may be polished as smooth as the finest marble.

It will not peel off and cannot be blistered by heat.

It is beautifully white, and will not turn yellow from being in darkness.

ONE POUND will go as far as TWO pounds of lead paint and costs about HALF the money.

For coating walls and fresco painting, no other can at all compare with it.

It is ready for use as it comes from the keg, and needs no mixing or grinding.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,

Twines and Cordage

No. 205 & 207 South Water Street,

[illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK,

(Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.)

171.........Randolph Street.........171

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Mattresses.

☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders, and all goods warranted.

WALL PAPERS

SELLING

CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

F. E. RIGBY,

21.........RANDOLPH STREET.........21

COOKING RANGES, STOVES,

Heaters and Furnaces,

[illegible]

THOMAS GEORGE.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL,

[illegible]

BACON'S

BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,

Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,

Secured with [illegible]

Covert's Permutation Bank Lock

WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.

We invite Bankers to Examine our Safe.

Wilders Fire Proof

SALAMANDER SAFES,

The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,

197 South Water street.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

96 & 98 LAKE STREET,

OVER THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S OFFICE.

S. W. RIPLEY,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER,

Offers to his old customers and the trade generally, a large and most desirable stock of

BONNETS, RIBONS, SILKS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS

SHAKER HOODS, PALM LEAF HATS,

Leghorn and Straw Hats and Caps,

FOR

Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear,

And a great variety of TRIMMED GOODS and other articles. The whole of which will be sold at

AUCTION PRICES,

And great inducements offered to CASH BUYERS, MILLINERS and TRADERS who will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

S. W. RIPLEY,

Late at 81 & 83 Lake street.

EDWARD ELY,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR

Having just returned from New York, where he has been spending most of his time the past month, in making his selection and tasteful selections of a seasonable goods adapted to gentlemen's wear, as also becoming thoroughly conversant with all the newest and most desirable modes of manufacturing the same, is prepared in

EVERY PARTICULAR

to cater to the taste of all who wish a Genteel Garment, combining utility with taste. Also dedicatingly to the particular article of WHITE SHIRTS sold in this market, to which he invites the special attention of all who are in search of

JUST THAT THING.

We keep also every article in the line of Gents' Furnishing, from the collar to the sock, and paying special attention to this Branch of our business, are always in readiness to supply our patrons with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

as well as everything in the staple line. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

N. B. English, French, and American Fashions received monthly.

EDWARD ELY,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 9 Tremont Block, Chicago.

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
STEEL Slides.	CARD CASES In Pearl.	BRUSHES Hat.
STEEL Buckles.	CARD CASES In Shell.	BRUSHES Cloth.
STEEL Clasps.	CARD CASES In Silver.	BRUSHES Teeth.
STEEL Bracelets.	CARD CASES In Ivory.	BRUSHES Flesh.
STEEL Combs.	CARD CASES Pearl Carved.	BRUSHES Hat.
STEEL Purses.	CARD CASES Inlaid in Silver.	BRUSHES Nail.
STEEL Ornaments.	CARD CASES Inlaid in Gold.	BRUSHES White.
STEEL Shawl Pins.	CARD CASES All kinds.	BRUSHES
AT	AT	AT

JOHN D. PARK'S,

124 . . . Lake Street. . . . 124

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Full Stock of

FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS.

H. BURWELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 7 Tremont Block. No. 7

DEARBORN STREET.

FOR FURNITURE

OF THE

Latest Styles!

For Furniture of Superior Quality!

FOR FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FROM THE KITCHEN TO THE PARLOR!

FOR

SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES,

Go to the Warerooms of

Shearer, Paine & Strong,

203 . . Randolph-St. . . 203

Where they are selling

AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

PAPER HANGINGS.—

LATEST SPRING STYLES

108.......LAKE STREET.......108

I am now opening my Spring Stock

New Patterns of Wall Papers,

In great variety, which will be sold at

LOW PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

E. W. ANDREWS,

Lake street—bet. Dearborn and Clark.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!

☞ 1860 ☜

NEW STYLES

BOYS CLOTHING

at Putnam's.

BOYS CLOTHING

AT

Putnam's.

NEW STYLES

BOYS CLOTHING

at Putnam's.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

CLOTHING FOR

Men and Boys,

GO TO THE

EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

116 . . Randolph Street . . 116

NEW STORE.—NEW GOODS.

WARNER & HUNT,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls,

And Goods generally kept in the line. For particulars call at their new store,

No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago.

20,000 BUNDLES

FENCE WIRE!

We are prepared to make contracts with dealers for best quality

ANNEALED FENCE WIRE

No. 8 and 9.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ B. W. B.—Bourbon BITTERS.

These Popular Bitters, [illegible]

POLLARD & CO., Agents for the [illegible] Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

E. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State [illegible]

E. B. LANDON, Agent.

☞ Heal the Sick.—Dis[illegible]

[illegible] MOUNTAIN LIVER PILLS [illegible]

☞ If Medicine is nec[illegible]

[illegible]

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Ve[illegible]

What a horrible thing, is it not— That worms should in Children be [illegible] The nobody tell mothers what Is the best way these vermin of [illegible] Yes, Fear the glad tiding of truth, BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE, tasteless as [illegible] Destroys these assailants of youth And harms not the child by the [illegible]

GERRETT NORTON, Proprietor. [illegible] Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, Lake street.

☞ Those who are Curi[illegible]

[illegible] manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.] has brought [illegible] Wigs and Toupees, are invited to [illegible] Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street [illegible]

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock['s] REMEDY.—[illegible] Sold by JOHN D. PARK.

P. P. P.

Park's Prickly P[laster]

They Impart Strength; [illegible] PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS [illegible] AR, 11 and 13 Park Row, New York, and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 [Lake street], druggists generally.

☞ The history of Hair D[ye] [illegible] FOR 1000 YEARS. [illegible] CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR [illegible] DR. CHILTON SAYS, [illegible] CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House [illegible] JOHN D. PARK.

☞ McClintock's Cold a[nd Cough Mixture] [illegible] Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

☞ A Word to the Aged[illegible] [illegible] HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]

☞ Barry's Tricopherous [illegible] Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Co-Partnership N[otices].

DISSOLUTION OF CO[PARTNERSHIP].—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Vincent, Himrod & Co., is this day dissolved by its own limitation on the first of January [illegible] 34 Lake street, and settle up the [illegible]

Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into co-partnership under the name of Vincent, Thoma, Shick & Co., for the purpose of [illegible] and selling them in the [illegible] 29 South Water street.

Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP N[OTICE].—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WRIGHT, GILLETT & HAWS[illegible] [illegible]

New York, March 31, 1860. LEVI HAWS.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & [illegible] [illegible]

New York, March 31, 1860. LEVI H[AWS].

CO-PARTNERSHIP NO[TICE].—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a

WHOLESALE GROCERY

— AND —

GENERAL COMMISSION BU[SINESS]

[illegible]

Chicago, April 1, 1860.

Paper Hanging[s]

WALL PAP[ERS]

LARGEST ASSORTMENT [illegible]

NEW PATTE[RNS]

AT

DRAKE & BRO[THERS]

PAINTERS AND PAPER HA[NGERS]

134 . . . South Clark street, [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBA[illegible]

DENTISTS,

[illegible] WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO. Post Office Box [illegible]

DRS. BAKER & [illegible]

Dental Surge[ons]

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

W. W. ALL[EN]

DENTIST,

[illegible]

DENTAL DEPOT IN CH[ICAGO]

WESTERN BRANCH HO[USE]

JONES & WH[ITE]

108 . . . Randolph Street [illegible]

PORCELAIN TEE[TH]

[illegible]

FANCY STEAM DYE W[ORKS]

OF SIDNEY KALISH [illegible]

RACINE COLLEGE. [illegible]

BACON'S ... FIRE PROOF BANK SAFES ...
...s Permutation Bank Lock
...HOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
... Bankers to Examine our Safe.
Wilders Fire Proof
SALAMANDER SAFES,
... Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
... & WORCESTER, Agents,
... 197 South Water street.

... STORE AND NEW GOODS.
... 96 LAKE STREET,
... THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S OFFICE.

W. RIPLEY,
...FACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER,
... old customers and the trade generally, a large and most desirable stock of
...NNETS, RIBONS, SILKS,
...LINERY AND STRAW GOODS
...AKER HOODS, PALM LEAF HATS,
...rn and Straw Hats and Caps,
FOR
...s, Boys' and Children's Wear,
... great variety of TRIMMED GOODS and other articles. The whole of which will be sold at
AUCTION PRICES.
... Inducements offered to CASH BUYERS, MILLINERS and TRADERS ... will find it to their advantage ... before purchasing. Orders solicited and ... S. W. RIPLEY, Late at 83 and 86, Lake street.

EDWARD ELY,
WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,
... just returned from New York, where he has been ... most of his time the past month, in making selections of ... goods adapted ... also becoming thoroughly conversant with ... and most desirable modes of manufacturing ... prepared in
EVERY PARTICULAR
... to the taste of all who wish a Genteel Garment ... WHITE SHIRTS sold in this market, to which he ... the special attention of all who are in search of
JUST THAT THING.
... keep also every article in the line of Gents' Furnishing ... the collar to the sock, and paying especial attention to this Branch of our business, are always in readiness ... our patrons with all the
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
... everything in the staple line. An examination ... is respectfully solicited.
... English, French, and American Fashions ... monthly.
EDWARD ELY,
WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 2 Tremont Block, Chicago.

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
...TEEL	CARD CASES In Pearl.	BRUSHES Hair.
...TEEL	CARD CASES In Shell.	BRUSHES Cloth.
...TEEL	CARD CASES In Silver.	BRUSHES Teeth.
...TEEL	CARD CASES In Ivory.	BRUSHES Flesh.
...TEEL	CARD CASES Pearl Carved.	BRUSHES Hat.
...TEEL	CARD CASES Inlaid in Silver.	BRUSHES Nail.
...TEEL	CARD CASES Inlaid in Gold.	BRUSHES Whisker.
...TEEL	CARD CASES All kinds.	BRUSHES All kinds.
AT	AT	AT

JOHN D. PARK'S,
134 ... Lake Street ... 134

JUST RECEIVED.
A Large and Full Stock of
FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS.
H. BURWELL,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 7 Tremont Block. No. 7
DEARBORN STREET.

FOR FURNITURE
OF THE
Latest Styles!
For Furniture of Superior Quality!
FOR FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE KITCHEN TO THE PARLOR!
FOR
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES,
Go to the Warerooms of
Shearer, Paine & Strong,
203 - - Randolph-St. - - 203
Where they are selling
AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

PAPER HANGINGS.—
LATEST SPRING STYLES
...LAKE STREET ... 108
I am now opening my Spring Goods,
New Patterns of Wall Papers,
In great variety, which will be sold at
LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
H. W. ANDRESS,
... Lake street—bet. Dearborn and Clark.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
1860

	NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.	NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.

FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys,
GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
... Randolph Street ... 110

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.
WARNER & RUST,
Wholesale dealers in
Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls,
... No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago.

20,000 BUNDLES
FENCE WIRE!
... are prepared to make contracts with dealers for first quality
ANNEALED FENCE WIRE
No. 8 and 9.
... THOMAS S. DICKERSON ...

Special Notices.

B. W. B.—Bourbon Whisky BITTERS.

[illegible] ... Tonic and Stomachic ... a Tonic for Old People, delicate ... For Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a sure preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
POLLARD & CO., Agents for the United States, 26 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
E. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
E. R. LANDON, Agent.

Heal the Sick.—Diseases of the Bowels and Stomach are always caused by large deposits of morbid matter, left by bad or impure blood in those important organs, and the poisonous material in this vitiated blood acting on the system, makes it too weak to throw off the matter by the natural channels, or if any is carried off it is in very small portions. So arise diarrhea and dysentary, colic, nausea, loss of appetite, indigestion, nausea, loss of appetite, belching of wind off the stomach, etc. To cure all ... "the blood is the life," and must be perfectly pure and ... If you must be sick. A short use of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will deliver you. You will ... Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

If Medicine is necessary, use Brandreth's Pills. They are as pleasant as a truly effective ... It is true you may take purgatives which ... without pain, because they take the humors from the blood, which is worse than being bled ... Brandreth's Pills only take hold of those matters which the body, when sick, wants to evacuate. They are mainly an assistant to nature—nothing more, nothing less. They do ... and herein is their great value. The man is thrice blest who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good, almost perfect gift to man, because he has, to a great extent, his body insured in health by their occasional use. Principal Office 294 Canal street, New York. Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—

What a horrible thing, is it not—
That worms should in Children be rioting!
That nobody tell mothers what
To do ... those vermin of quieting?
... the glad tiding of truth,
Bryan's Vermifuge, tasteless as water,
... those assailants of youth
And keeps not the child by the slaughter.
GERRITT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
... Sold by JOHN D. PARK, No. 134 ...

Those who are Curious to wit-ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt (late ... Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine ... productions of art. No scrutiny can detect them from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma REMEDY.—We that endures the agony of Asthma, ... in dark weather, and never well enough to enjoy ... does not long with intense anxiety for relief ... In this preparation the means are ... It is a positive, absolute, unexceptionable specific ... Asthma and Whooping Cough. Price 50 cts. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 134 Lake-st.

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters,
Impart Strength; they Annihilate Pain.
... Plasters yield readily to the motion of ... absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system.—
PARK'S ... should be used for all Chronic Pains, PRICKLY Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. PLASTERS They retain their active properties when other Plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three ... sizes on leather. Sample sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents. BARNES ... Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 134 Lake street, and druggists generally.

The history of Hair Dyes shows that they have been in use in the Old World FOR 1000 YEARS. Perfection is reached at last. The modern world admits that CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, ... imparts all the elements of beauty which ... bestowed upon the most favored heads. The change is effected in a few moments.
DR. CHILTON SAYS,
... careful analysis, that it contains no "deleterious ingredients." Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair ... CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. JOHN D. PARK, Agent, 134 Lake street.

McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture performs, in every instance, what was promised when it was introduced. It cures, with the same uniform certainty that morning dispels night, all the varieties of a severe cold or a harassing cough, and relieves influenza, ... and tickling of the palate and throat. Price 50 cents.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 134 Lake street.

A Word to the Aged.—In the decline of life, the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay, can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits, without ... the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, acts like a charm upon the spirits, and tends not only to prolong life beyond the usual span, but to render it as enjoyable ... as in its prime. For dyspepsia, oppression after eating, bilious cholic, wind cholic, spasms of the stomach, sick or nervous headache, chills and fever, tremors, prostration, and all the complaints special to the ... the Bitters are earnestly recommended by thousands who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PART-NERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing ... of Vincent, Himrod & Co., was dissolved ... on the 24th of March ... All ... against the said firm, will please call at the old stand, 282 Lake street, and settle up and pay off.
B. VINCENT,
WILLIAM HIMROD,
DAVID HIMROD,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
DAVID SHIRK.
Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Vincent, Himrod, Shirk & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing and selling them in this market, at the old stand of Vincent, Himrod & Co., No. 282 Lake street, and 90 South Water street.
B. VINCENT,
DAVID HIMROD,
CHAS. M. TIBALS,
DAVID SHIRK,
JOHN H. VINCENT.
Chicago, April 14th, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the ... of WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, expires this day by limitation, and by mutual consent. The business ... will be settled by John B. Wright and Levi Rawson.
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
JOHNATHAN GILLETT,
LEVI RAWSON.
New York, March 31, 1860.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the transaction of a Western Produce Commission Business ... Wright, Gillett & Rawson, at No. 1 Front ...
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
LEVI RAWSON.
New York, March 31, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.— The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a
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—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,
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Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES, &C.

Rev. Frederick Wilkinson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, left that place on Thursday of last week for Pike's Peak, where he expects to find a promising missionary field.... Rev. Mr. Woodward, formerly of St. Anthony, Minnesota, has accepted a call to the rectorship of the Episcopal Church at Rochester, in the same State.... Rev. H. Slade, of Ottawa, Illinois, has accepted the invitation of the Universalist Society of Kenosha, Wis., to become its pastor, and commenced his labors last Sunday.... Rev. S. Day, of Milwaukee, has received and accepted a call to take charge of the Church formerly under the ministration of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, in this State.... Rev. I. N. B. Goodrich, who has been ministering for a short time at Centralia, in this State, has returned to his old home in Michigan.... Rev. H. H. Benson, of Waupun, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Mineral Point, Wis., and has entered upon his new duties.... Rev. R. R. Snow, of Waterford, has accepted an invitation from the Congregational Society at Rochester, Wis., and has commenced his labors in his new field.... Rev. A. C. Shaw has become pastor of the Baptist Church in Marion, Linn County, Iowa, having removed to that place from Clinton.... Rev. Jas. Pyper, D. D., late pastor of the First Baptist Church in Milwaukee, having resigned his post there, has removed to Unadilla, Livingston Co., Mich.... Rev. A. Whitman has resigned the pastoral care of the Baptist Church in Belleville, Wisconsin, and accepted that of the church in Union, Rock county, Wis.... Rev. William Hobbs has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church at Kingston, Ill.... Rev. Arthur Scott, late of Fremont, has gone to Abingdon, Ill.... Rev. B. F. Scriven has removed from Minonk to Fairbury, in Livingston county, where he becomes pastor of the Baptist Church.... The first Baptist Church of Worcester, Mass., has given a unanimous invitation to Rev. Lemuel Moss, of Rochester, N. Y., to be their pastor, and he has accepted their call.

NEW CHURCHES, &C.

The new African Methodist Church at Springfield, Ill., was dedicated on Sunday afternoon last. The *State Register* says: "We have witnessed the dedication of a great many churches, but we have never listened to services so appropriate, solemn and impressive as these. After the consecration ceremony, a sermon was preached by the Rev. James Leaton, pastor of the M. E. Church in this city. The house was filled to its utmost capacity. In addition to the usual congregation we noticed in the assembly representatives from most of the churches in the town. The building is a neat brick structure, 30 by 50, tastefully furnished, and does much credit to the taste and liberality of those who have erected it.... Owing to the large membership of the Baptist Church in Springfield, Ill., some sixty members withdrew on Tuesday night for the purpose of organizing a new church. They have made arrangements for holding divine service every Sunday in the house formerly occupied by members of the Christian denomination, corner of Jefferson and Sixth streets.... The corner stone of a new Lutheran Church will be laid in Adeline, Ogle County, in this State, on the 12th of May next.... A Baptist Church organization has just been effected in Constantine, Mich, composed of residents of the village and vicinity, and an effort will be made soon to erect a house of worship. The society has a fine building lot, donated and set apart for the purpose by the original proprietor of the village plat.... A new German M. E. Church was dedicated at Hokah, Minn., on the 8th inst. The society is in a flourishing condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The *Presbyterian Herald* says: "The Baptists of the South are pushing the endowment of their Theological Seminary, at Greenville, S. C., with great energy. The full endowment of $200,000, it is expected, will be completed by May, 1861. The town selected for the site of the school is one of the prettiest in all the South. The men chosen as Professors are among the ablest and most learned and pious of their denomination. The prospect now is, that they will have a Seminary which will prove both an ornament and blessing to the body."

—The *N. Y. Tribune* says:—The new edifice which the congregation of the Rev. Hague has been for some time erecting on the corner of Thirty-first street and Madison Avenue is now rapidly approaching completion. It is expected to be open for divine service on the 29th inst.—the last Sunday of the month. The building is an honor to its architect and to the church who have erected it, exceeding in size and beauty any edifice belonging to the Baptist denomination in this city, if not in the whole United States. A spacious and appropriate lecture-room has been constructed in its rear.

SOUTHWARD BOUND.—The Rev. O. T. Rice, formerly of Brighton, Mass., has been pastor of the Congregational church in Charleston, S. C. The Rev. Dr. Blagden, of the Old South Church, and the Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Essex street church, were at Charleston last week, taking part in the services of the installation.

The Battle of the Hoops.

The last Leon (Iowa) *Pioneer* has the following account of a family fight, all about hoops:

There is an individual in this place named Jim, who by no merit of his own, but by the mercy of Providence, succeeded about a year ago or more, in getting a wife. Now, Jim hates hoops; Jim abhors hoops; Jim abominates hoops; Jim is of the opinion that "no decent woman will wear hoops." Jim desired his wife to dress in accordance with his ideas of decency, and therefore denounced hoops, prohibited hoops, interdicted hoops, declared his wife should not wear hoops; swore prodigiously and indignantly at and about hoops in general, and his wife's in particular, and avowed, determined, averred, declared, resolved and insisted that he would tolerate no hoops about his house, but on the contrary, would burn, smash and destroy any and all hoops that his said wife might, could, would, or should come in possession of.

But Jim's wife admired hoops, and resolved to have them. And be it known to all, she *did* have them. With her own hands she supplied them, and fearless of Jim's fierce indignation, she wore them. Jim growled, but the hoops swept by him all the same. Jim threatened, but the hoops still expanded the calico. Then Jim grew angry; Jim got his dander up; Jim swore vociferously; Jim gesticulated violently; Jim threatened terrifically; Jim cavorted amazingly. Jim tore the hoops from his wife's dress, and thrashed her with them tremendously. The lady escaped from his hands and sought refuge with a neighbor. The gentleman was not at home, but his wife was, and she gave aid and comfort to the fugitive. Several other ladies went over to learn the particulars. Of course they were unutterably indignant, and we presume used the said Jim up etymologically for his tyrannical interference with female rights, and they were in the right of it, too. About this time Jim started after his wife, with the avowed purpose of taking the baby from her. As he approached, the ladies ordered him off. But Jim perceiving there were no men about the house, waxed valiant. Jim would go in. The ladies closed the door and held it against him. But Jim's courage rose with the emergency, and he resolved to storm the fortress, and we presume, smash all the hoops belonging to the garrison. Jim stormed the fortress. After several brilliant attacks the door gave way, and Jim entered in triumph. Then came the tug of war. Nothing daunted, the ladies seized him and dragged him out of the house. One of them caught him by the beard—a long one, almost as long as ours—and thus holding him with one hand, she belabored him with a shillalah in the other. In vain Jim struggled, and squirmed, and wriggled, and cavorted, and "cussed." The young lady wasn't afraid of thunder, and wisely concluded that a man who would beat his wife was a cowardly poltroon, and might be taken by the beard and cuffed, even by a spunky woman. And so she banged, and whaled, belabored, flogged and drubbed him until he gave in. Jim surrendered; Jim squatted; Jim caved in, and a man making his appearance about that time, Jim put out, leaving his wife, the other ladies and hoops victorious.

So ended the battle of the hoops. It is the universal sentiment here that the ladies were in the right in defending the injured woman against the brutal assaults of her husband. No one has spoken otherwise than in terms of approbation of their course, while at the same time all are well pleased that the spooney was punished for his unmanly conduct by the women themselves.

A Child Devoured by Rats.

A poor Irish woman, named Mary Connor, about thirty years of age, being about to become a mother, on Sunday last applied for admission to Bellevue Hospital. She was at once taken in and placed in what is known as the "waiting-room," where there were already several patients. During the evening she was attended by the physician, who did all that was necessary for her, and having made her comfortable, left her for the night, not anticipating that a child would be born before morning. He promised to see the woman again early in the morning, and accordingly he visited her at an early hour on Monday. In reply to his question regarding her condition, the suffering woman told him that she had been seized with the pains of labor during the night, and had been delivered of a child. On turning down the bedclothes, the physician did indeed find a child, but in what a horrible condition! The infant was dead, and its nose, the upper lip, the toes, and half the left foot, had been devoured by rats. The poor woman was aware that her child was dead, but had no idea of its mutilated condition.

When questioned regarding the affair, she stated that shortly after the child was born she felt something which she supposed to be rats running about the bed, but she was too sick and feeble to drive them away. In her semi-conscious state, she says that she was aware that a number of rats were in and about the bed for the remainder of the night, but she had no suspicion of the horrible work in which they were engaged, or she would have tried to raise an alarm. The body of the child was taken from the room, and a post mortem examination made. The lungs having been submitted to the hydrostatic test, it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the child was born alive. As there was neither physician nor nurse in attendance at the birth, and the mother was helpless, it is supposed that the child may have died for want of proper attention before the rats attacked it. The other patients heard no disturbance on the part of the mother during the night, and did not know that she was in labor until yesterday morning.—*N. Y. Tribune, 25th.*

PASS HIM ROUND.—Wanted, some information in regard to a nice young man, going about the country, who says he is a house and sign painter, and professes to be a gentleman of the first order; and also says he is possessed of property, though always in some other portion of the country. He is apparently about 20 or 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; tolerably heavy set, light complected, rather stooped or round shouldered, has rather a down look, blue eyes, wears small mustache to hide a scar on his lip, front teeth gone, calls himself Alf. M. Fletcher. He is the legal husband of a young lady of Fayetteville, Mo., and left here about the 12th of March, 1860, said he was going to Princeton, Mo., and would be back in ten days, but not heard of since. I have no doubt, from what I can learn, his business is to make acquaintances wherever he finds a nice young lady of some property, marry her if he can, get all he can into his possession, and leave for a new scene, to accomplish similar ends. A large bay horse was missing about the time he left, that he may have taken with him. Said horse was about 16 hands high, deep through the shoulders though tolerably light built, right hind foot white to pastern joint, four years old last fall. Any information that will lead to the whereabouts of said Fletcher, or horse, or both, will be thankfully received, and if to the recovery of the horse, liberally rewarded. Information in regard to man or horse may be directed to Manson Seamonds, Box A., Fayette, Missouri.

Papers friendly to correct morals please copy.—*Lex. Express.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF FAYETTE MCMULLEN.—On Friday last, Fayette McMullen, ex Senator, ex-Member of Congress, and ex-Governor of Washington Territory, met with a very narrow escape from death. It appears that he was riding on horseback, and on approaching the railroad near Marion, discovered the train was near at hand, and running very rapidly. He at once checked his horse; but the animal becoming frightened dashed off, and reached the track, where the road crosses, at the very moment the approaching train got to that point. The horse was run over and instantly killed, and McMullen thrown on the cow-catcher, where he remained for some moments, until the engineer was able to reach him, and succeeded in dragging him on the engine—the train all the while being in rapid motion. The most singular part of the whole transaction was the fact, that the Governor was not injured in the slightest degree.—*Lynchburg Virginian, April 23.*

GROWTH OF MORMONISM.—It appears from recent emigration returns that 583 souls, representing 500 adults, of the disciples of Joe Smith, left Liverpool on the 30th ult., in the ship Underwriter, for New York, *en route* for the Mormon settlement at the Salt Lake, Utah Territory, United States. Of these, 13 males and 116 females had been married, 138 males and 100 females were single, 60 males and 44 females were children, and 14 males and 7 females infants. A glance at the nationality shows that Mormonism has a strong hold in England, a good footing in Scotland, but little or none in the sister isle. Of the Mormons by the Underwriter, 475 belonged to England, (336 adults, 82 children, and 17 infants,) 33 Scotch, (19 adults, 18 children, and 1 infant,) 1 adult Irish, and 74 foreigners, chiefly Germans, 52 of whom were adults, 19 were children and 3 infants. This may be remarked as to the appearance of these Mormon emigrants, that they appeared highly intelligent persons, and seemed to be of the class of substantial farmers and operatives.

GEOGRAPHY ABROAD.—The London *Era* says that John Heenan "was born at a place called Benecia, a village in the Troy district of the United States."

—"The South is comatose," exclaims an Alabama paper. "The South is in the last stage of the typhoid fever," shouts the same paper.—"Douglas' nomination will be her death-blow," continues this same grief-stricken journal.

Miscellaneous.

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COMBS, In Gold.	POCKET BOOKS, With Bands.	PURSES, With Chain
COMBS, All Sizes.	POCKET BOOKS, All Styles.	PURSES, All Sizes.
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Rubber Clothing, Boots & Shoes,
Of all kinds.
Rubber Gloves, Horse and Wagon Covers, Camp Blankets, Carriage and Nursery Cloths, Life Preservers, Piano Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Druggist's Articles, Toys, ... and every variety of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JOHN B. IDESON & CO., Agents for the Manufacturers. 21 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,
... Brick ... feet Dressed Flooring ... feet Clear Dressed Siding.
Apply at ABBOTT'S Agency, 134 South Clark street ...

TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS AND FLAGS,
Constantly on hand and made to order by
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers,
... South Water st., Chicago.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, NAILS, STEEL
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
No. 100 & 102 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

COCKRANE'S COMPROMISE.
As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.
Price, 25 Cents.
Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600 New York.
Put up for dealers in Cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show Card accompanying each package.
A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Stationers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Druggists.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Hardware Dealers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by House-Furnishing Stores.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Furniture Dealers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Fancy Goods Dealers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Grocers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Sold by Country Merchants Generally.
Manufactured by
HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
48 Cedar street, New York.
Address Post-Office Box No. 3600.

Annexed is an Alphabetical List of Articles which, if damaged, may be restored to their original strength and usefulness by
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

A ... Mends ACCOUNT BOOKS ... A
B ... Mends BUREAUS ... B
C ... Mends CRADLES ... C
D ... Mends DOLLS ... D
E ... Mends ETAGERES ... E
F ... Mends FANS ... F
G ... Mends GUITARS ... G
H ... Mends HARPS ... H
I ... Mends INLAID WORK ... I
J ... Mends JARS ... J
K ... Mends KNOBS ... K
L ... Mends LEATHER WORK ... L
M ... Mends MIRROR FRAMES ... M
N ... Mends NEWEL POSTS ... N
O ... Mends OTTOMANS ... O
P ... Mends PIANO-FORTES ... P
Q ... Mends QUILT-FRAMES ... Q
R ... Mends ROCKING-HORSES ... R
S ... Mends SOFAS ... S
T ... Mends TABLES ... T
U ... Mends UMBRELLA-STICKS ... U
V ... Mends VASES ... V
W ... Mends WORK-BOXES ... W
X ... Mends XYLOGRAPHIC-WORK ... X
Y ... Mends YARD-STICKS ... Y
Z ... Mends ZEPHYR WOOD-WORK ... Z
& ... In conclusion, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is useful in Libraries and Schools.
1 ... Mends SOFAS ... 1
2 ... Mends PITCHERS ... 2
3 ... Mends ACCORDEONS ... 3
4 ... Mends LETTER-SEALING ... 4
5 ... Mends DAGUERREOTYPE CASES ... 5
6 ... Mends IMAGES ... 6
7 ... Mends NEW BREAKAGES ... 7
8 ... Mends GUN-STOCKS ... 8
9 ... Mends SCHOOL-BOOKS ... 9
10 ... Mends PARASOLS ... 10
11 ... Mends RULES ... 11
12 ... Mends ELECTRICAL MACHINES ... 12
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25 ... Mends SHELL-WORK ... 25
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96 ... Mends PASTEBOARD-WORK ... 96
97 ... Mends PATTERNS ... 97
98 ... Mends SIDEBOARDS ... 98
99 ... Mends WOODEN-WARE ... 99
100 ... Mends WILLOW-WARE ... 100

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Stationers.
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Sold by Druggists.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Grocers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Hardware Stores.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by House-Furnishing Stores.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Fancy Goods Dealers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Country Merchants Generally.
Manufactured by
HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.
Address Post Office Box No. 3,600.
Put up for dealers in Cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show Card accompanying each package.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Insurance.

PETTIBONE'S ... Insurance Agency.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.
Are Agents for the following
First-Class Insurance Companies;
In the profits of three of which each Policy-Holder Participates.

Home Insurance Company, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
Policy holders receive three-fourths of the net profits.

Relief Fire Insurance Comp'y, OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $...

Humboldt Fire Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
Policy holders in either of the two above named Companies will receive a dividend, to be issued from the home office upon the premium of each expired policy upon which there has been no loss, payable in scrip, applicable to payment of premiums.

City Fire Insurance Company, OF NEW HAVEN, CT.
Capital and Surplus ... $...

Merchant's Insurance Comp'y, OF HARTFORD, CT.
Capital and Surplus ... $...

ALSO,
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CT.
Capital ... $...
We are offering Insurance in all the above named well known Companies on as favorable terms as can be offered by any responsible Companies.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Over Chicago Bank, cor. Lake and LaSalle-sts.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets Jan. 1, 1860 ... $...
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus ... $359,746.70.
OFFICERS.
GEO. H. HART, Pres't. E. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y.
Curtis L. North, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.— JANUARY 1, 1860.
ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in Bank ... $...
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission ... [illegible]
Cash loaned on call ... [illegible]
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured ... [illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value) ... [illegible]
2400 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, Mkt Val. ... [illegible]
... New York ... [illegible]
... Boston ... [illegible]
... St. Louis ... [illegible]
... R.R. and other Stock ... [illegible]
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent ... [illegible]
State Stock, (Tenn., Ohio, Michigan, Missouri) 6 per cents ... [illegible]
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin ... [illegible]
Total Assets ... [illegible]
Total Liabilities ... [illegible]
Insurance against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, warehouses, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy holders will admit.
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, S. W. Cor. South Water and Clark-sts.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $...
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $...
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $...
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $...
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $...
MARINE INSURANCE.
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Total Assets ... $...
LIFE INSURANCE.
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J.
Total Assets ... $...
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, Agents,
188 ... SOUTH WATER STREET ... 188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital, $151,636.33.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., 2nd floor, Loomis' block.

FIRE, MARINE, —AND— LIFE INSURANCE
Miller & Willmarth,
Will represent the following Companies.
Office No. 150 South Water Street,
DOLE'S BUILDING
HOME FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
PHENIX FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
LORILLARD FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
MONTAUK FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
CONWAY FIRE INS. CO., OF CONWAY, MASS.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $...
MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 — — — Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,134,100.02
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL ... $...
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ... $...
[illegible]
Claims unadjusted ... $...
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by W. H. PATCH ...
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.
No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
January 1st, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL ... $...
SURPLUS ... $...
ASSETS.
[illegible]
Total Assets ... $...
Total Liabilities ... $40,704 37
... KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water sts., Chicago.
Applications for Insurance in the Western or Pacific ... [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

1860 ... SPRING TRADE ... 1860.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42 & 44 Lake Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
A Very Large and Complete Stock,
Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES
At Wholesale,
42 ... LAKE STREET ... 44
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Having large facilities and experience, have purchased as usual a
Large and Carefully Selected Stock,
Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

HATS, CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
Umbrellas and Parasols.
42 & 44 ... Lake Street ... 42 & 44
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers,
Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the most recent styles, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Robertson, Cook & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE,
Dried Fruits and Fish.
16 & 18 ... State Street ... 16 & 18
CHICAGO.

LELAND & MIXER,
231—South Water-st—231
PREMIUM HAMS!
They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO.
WINDSOR LELAND. ... C. S. R. MIXER.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 ... Lake Street ... 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. ... OLIVER S. BUTLER.

SPRING TRADE ... 1860.
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
We are now receiving our stock for the Spring Trade, consisting of Boots, Brogans and Congress Gaiters for men; Ladies' Boots, Buskins, Gaiters, ... Slippers, &c.; with a full assortment for Misses, Boys and Children. We purchased our stock BEFORE THE RECENT STRIKES, at low prices, and we shall give good bargains to cash buyers and to prompt paying men.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 39 Lake street.

DRY GOODS!
J. M. STINE & CO.,
37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue,
(UP STAIRS,) have now in store, and will keep up throughout the season, a large and first-rate assortment of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC,
Adapted to the Spring Trade.
Our superior facilities and low rents enable us to offer particular inducements to
Cash and Prompt Short Time Buyers.
Merchants who come here for a market, or to replenish a stock, will find it to their interest to favor us with an early call when in the city.

1860. SPRING TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 ... Lake Street, Chicago ... 25
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE.
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860. —— 1860.
HATS, CAPS,
AND
STRAW GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 56 Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
E. R. KELLOGG. ... GEO. D. SLADE.

1860 REMOVAL. 1860
H. W. Hunt & Co.,
Have removed to the spacious Warerooms on the Second and Third Floors of
NOS 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(BURCH'S BLOCK,)
We are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade our usual stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
We are also opening our stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, Drills, Linens, Tailor's Trimmings, &c.
To which we invite the attention of the trade.
H. W. HUNT & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 46 Lake Street,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to their
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes, of which we keep a full stock.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

THOS. S. DICKERSON,
IMPORTER OF
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron,
WIRE, ZINC, COPPER,
TINNER'S STOCK
And Metals Generally.
BURCH'S IRON BUILDING,
45 ... Wabash Avenue ... 45
CHICAGO.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
BOOTS & SHOES.
35 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our stock ... [illegible]
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ...

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SHAWL BORDERS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions,
ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.
... for CASH ...
ADDISON GRAVES,
78 ... Lake Street ... 78

CASH JOBBING HOUSE.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
72 ... Lake Street ... 72
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Yankee Notions, Pedler's Goods,
Crockery, China, and Glass Ware.
INVITE MERCHANTS
To examine the most attractive stock in Chicago.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
Boston, March 21, 1860.
To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.:
GENTLEMEN:—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to sell said Tipped Goods ... having been sold by the patentee ... to the said ... and patent of him.
Respectfully yours,
CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 ... Lake Street ... 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES,
for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States without having first arranged with us for such privilege, we shall be obliged to infringe upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.
We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturer, whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labeled with our name.
We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either of the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.
We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to wear out and outlast three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be proved by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of near two hundred per cent.
We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent, paid by all other retailers.
We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods which will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union, which we also quote ... considered, to offer at competing prices with goods without Tips.
We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights.
That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS,
We state that all such agencies do not extend to us in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.
WADSWORTH & WELLS.

1860 - - - - - 1860
WOODEN WARE,
Willow Ware, Willows,
BROOM MAKERS STOCK.
White, Stewart & White
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brooms,	Churns,
Twines,	Pails,
Cordage,	Matches,
Mats,	Pipes,
Brushes,	Measures,
Tubs,	Bowls,

CHILDREN'S WILLOW WAGONS.
And every description of
House Furnishing Goods.
Which they offer unusually low for cash.
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE.
95 ... South Water-St, Chicago ... 95

SPRING TRADE— 1860.
Field, Benedict & Co.,
NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of
Black and Colored Broadcloths, all grades.
Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres.
Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings.
Farmers' and Mechanic's Cassimeres.
Cottonades in great variety.
Kentucky Jeans, Meltons, Cassinets, &c.
Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks.
Spanish, Grass, Blouse and Bley Linens.
Tweeds, ...
Also, a general stock of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety.

Anno Domini ... 1860
Of American Independence ... 84.
Spring Announcement.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
30 LAKE STREET,
Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of
Known Brands of Goods,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN,"
warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close prompt paying trade. To all such, we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
49 South Water Street,
Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices.
Printing paper of every size and best quality.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL
The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) near the Indiana street Bridge, the BEST kinds of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market prices:

ERIE COAL,	Large Egg,
ORMSBY COAL,	Stove,
MOUNT CARBON COAL,	and Range Sizes of
BRIAR HILL COAL,	LACKAWANA COAL.

BLOSSBURG COAL.
Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always.
RENO & LITTLE.

INTERESTING TO PROPERTY HOLDERS.
The undersigned would respectfully notify those interested in the
Raising of Brick, Stone or Iron Buildings,
That he has now arrived in this city from San Francisco, and is prepared to take contracts in the above line, and would most respectfully invite patronage of the citizens of Chicago. The power used being
HYDRAULIC,
And far superior to the present method adopted here.
I feel warranted, after eight years experience, in asserting that for
ECONOMY, DISPATCH AND CONVENIENCE
To occupants, the power and method adopted by me stands
UNRIVALED.
Shop in the rear of Marsh's Yard, corner of Clark and Kinzie Court ... Room No. 3 Tremont House.
JOHN C. LANE.

PUZZLE!

[illegible]

SOLUTION.
Perhaps every one who is passing near the corner of Lake and ... LAKE STREET ... BAZAAR OF FASHION ... [illegible]

METALLIC THERMOMETERS, ... [illegible] ... VICTOR BEAUMONT, No. 170 ... New York.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note dated ... day of August, A. D. 1857, and payable to Henry Hubbard, or order, and one year after date thereof, secured by a Deed of Trust of the same date, duly executed by ... L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, upon the real estate hereinafter described, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook county, State of Illinois, in Book No. 184 ... of Deeds; and application having been made to me by the legal holder of said note, public notice is hereby given that on the ... day of May, A. D. 1860, at ... o'clock ... at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the premises in said Deed of Trust described ... in the City of Chicago ... together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging ...
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.
Dated, Chicago, April 26th, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Enoch B. Stevens and Elizabeth M. Stevens, his wife, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, did, on the twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, execute and deliver to the undersigned, John H. Dunham, Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by the said Enoch B. Stevens and his wife ... and also all and every indebtedness or liability which the said Enoch B. Stevens then owed or should at any time thereafter owe or be liable to pay to the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, by virtue of any loan, note, bond, bill of exchange, draft, ... and which said Deed of Trust bears date on the said twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1856, and is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in book 171 of Deeds, Page 301 ...
Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of a promissory note, as secured by said Deed of Trust, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, public notice is hereby given that I, the said Trustee, will, on the ... day of May, A. D. 1860, at ... o'clock ... at the north door of the Court House, in said City of Chicago, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, known and described as follows, to-wit:—Lots ... in Block forty-two ... School Section ... with all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said Enoch B. Stevens and Elizabeth M. Stevens, his wife, their heirs and assigns therein.
JOHN H. DUNHAM, Trustee.
Chicago, April 18th, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned having been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of ... Tracy, deceased, late of Cook County, in the State of Illinois by the County Court of said County, hereby gives notice that the ... Monday of June next, at a term of said Court then to be held for the ... at which time all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same for adjustment.
SARAH ELIZABETH TRACY, Administratrix.
Dated April 19th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court. In Chancery. John H. Kinzie vs. George C. Bates, Thomas Armstrong and James Averill.
Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the decree made and entered in the above entitled cause on the ... day of ... A. D. ... I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State aforesaid, will, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1860, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of the following described parcel of real estate, to-wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Chicago, and known and called the "Sand Bar," being all that part of the north fraction of section No. ten (10), in township thirty-nine (39), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, which lies south of the pier constructed in the harbor of Chicago, and which is not included in the water lots of Kinzie's Addition, to the said town of Chicago and the said water lots are laid out on the original plat or map of said Kinzie's Addition, now on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Cook, to which said original map or plat reference is hereby made ... or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due to said complainant upon said decree with costs, &c.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, April 9, 1860.

**STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1860.—Philidus W. Gates et al. vs. ... Warner, Archibald G. Warner, Thomas Chalmers and David R. Fraser vs. Samuel G. Burdick, ... Petition for Mechanics Lien. Affidavit of the non-residence of Samuel G. Burdick, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Samuel G. Burdick, that the petitioners filed their petition in said Court, on the 8th day of October, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of November, 1859, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Samuel G. Burdick, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said petitioners' petition, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
Fairchild, Fuller & Thomas, Compl'ts Sol'rs.
March 3, 1860.

**STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1860. William H. Townsend vs. Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry his wife, Jonathan Clark, George F. Crocker, Edward W. Sears and Robert Clark.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry his wife, two of the above named defendants, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to the said non-resident defendants, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty ... day of March, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of May, next, (1860) as is by law required. Now unless you, the said Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of May, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Malcom McNeill and John W. Fraser have made default in the payment of three promissory notes ... dated on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1857, ... [illegible] ... SAMUEL STRAUS, Trustee.
Chicago, February 27, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. William H. Gowen vs. Thomas Hall ... and ... Hull.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien.
Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree ... on the ... day of April, A. D. 1860, I, ... Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the ... day of May, A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock ... at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, together with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot ... in C. J. Hull's subdivision of block ... in Canal Trustees' subdivision ... or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said decree, ...
Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas George ... Eckley and ... his wife, of the ... State of Illinois, by their certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty ... day of ... in the year of our Lord ... [illegible] ... lying and being in the County of Iroquois and State of Illinois ... [illegible] ... Robert F. Lane ... Now, therefore, default having been made ... I, Robert F. Lane, ... will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1860, ... at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago ... the said described tracts or parcels of land ... to satisfy the amount due ... H. Eckley and ... Eckley ...
ROBERT F. LANE, Mortgagee.
April 11th, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The executors of the Estate of J. Barber will offer for sale at Public Auction at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the ... day of May next ... the following property, to-wit:
LOTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
[illegible]
LOTS IN PERU, ILL.
Lots 1 and 2, in block ... (The U. S. Railroad the right of way.)
LAND IN WINNEBAGO CO., ILL.
LANDS IN IOWA COUNTY, OF IOWA ...
[illegible]
Also—Propeller L. Barber ... built in Cleveland, O. ... 1856 ...
Terms—one third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest and with satisfactory security.
S. LIND and S. S. SLAYTER, Executors.

HOUSE DRAINS NOTICE.— Sewerage Commissioners' Office, Chicago, Ill., April ... 1860.—The following rules were adopted at a meeting of the Board ... [illegible]
Chicago ... J. D. WEBSTER, Acting Commissioner.

WILDER'S PATENT CLAPBOARD & PLANING MACHINE.
J. S. TARR ... [illegible] ... Wilder's Patent Siding and ... Machine ... manufactured by H. R. Johnson & Co. ... Chicago, Illinois.

TO THE AFFLICTED—Dr. Wm. R. ... formerly of Albany, N. Y., ... Jackson, Michigan, has permanently located in Chicago ... [illegible] ... CHRONIC DISEASES ...

100,000 BAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES.
For sale at
Corn Exchange Bag Factory,
HART, ASHER & CO.,
... River street.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND ... [illegible]

RAISIN—500 ... [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 27, 1860.

The money market is very quiet to-day in all the sections. Exchange is steady at the banks at 1/2; but there is a general desire to sell, showing weakness at quotations.

The general money market is working much better. At this season the funds of the banks are either absorbed, or held in reserve for produce operations; but the few note-brokers still left outside the banks find it difficult to place their funds on satisfactory terms. We were assured by one of them to-day that undoubted first-class paper could be placed at ten per cent. General quotations 1@1½ per cent. per month. Long loans on real estate security have, in some instances, gone begging at eight per cent. Our business men report collections healthy and good; with scarcely an exception.

FAILURES.—Messrs. Allen, Neal & Co., private bankers, of Boston, failed on the 17th inst. Liabilities small.

The Central Bank of New York, at Utica, failed and went into the hands of a receiver on the 14th inst.

The Lawrenceburgh Bank, of Tennessee, a concern established under the Free Banking Law of that state, is reported failed. Circulation about $250,000; notes said to be worthless. —*McElroy's Chicago Bank Note Reporter.*

DOUBTFUL BANKS.—Clinton Bank, Westport, N.Y.; Farmers' and Merchants', Greensboro', Md.; Allegany County Bank, Cumberland, Md.; Bank of the Empire State, Georgia; Bank of Orwell County, Mendville, Pa.; Central Bank of Pa., Hollidaysburgh, Pa.; Northwestern Bank, Pennsylvania; Bank of Susquehanna, Wellsborough, Pa.; Bank of Weston, Virginia; Bank of Manassas, Ft. Royal, Va; Bank of Kanawha, Malden, Va.; Bank of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; Monongahela Valley Bank, Pennsylvania; Bank of Clinton, Canada; Whitfield Bank, Dalton, Geo.

FRAUDS AND FORGERIES.—American Bank, Dover, Ind.; Bank of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.; Brownsville Bank and Land Co., Brownsville, Neb.; Exchange Bank, Hartford, Ind.; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Connelsville, Ind.; Manufacturers' Bank, Hartford, Ind.; Traders' Bank, Burlington, Vt.; Wisconsin Miner's Bank, Prescott, Wis.; Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Peterborough, Ind.; Hoosier Bank, Columbus, Ohio; Ind., Traders' Bank, Kalamazoo, Mich.—*McElroy's Chicago Bank Note Reporter.*

NEW ORLEANS NAMES.—The following is the statement of the New Orleans banks for the last and previous weeks:

	April 14.	April 21.	Dec.
Specie	$1,197,154	$1,197,154	.....
Circulation	1,849,000	1,851,300	Dec. $48,100
Due banks	1,792,013	1,750,813	Dec. 41,200
Due depositors	10,705,618	10,705,618	.....
Exchange	2,178,611	2,174,105	Dec. 4,506
Banking house, April 14	1,257,442	1,257,442	.....
Other real estate, April 14	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Other stocks, April 14	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....
Total	23,979,838	23,936,432	Dec. 43,406

Actual imp. of long and short loans for week..... $134,600

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 27, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments of the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour, Wh't, Corn, Oats, Rye, Brl's, Bush.					
Receipts	1,200	7,000	40,000	5,000	1,000	2,000
Shipments	1,000	2,000	30,000	2,000	1,000	1,000

To Buffalo.....1,200 7,000 40,000 5,000 1,000 2,000
To Oswego.....
To Port Colborne.....
To Rondout.....
To Albany.....
To Boston.....
To Canada.....
To Detroit.....
To Toledo.....
To Milwaukie.....
To Chicago.....
To Peoria.....
Total.....1,200 7,000 40,000 5,000 1,000 2,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, M.	276,000	Lumber, M.	6,000
Shingles, No.	180,000	Shingles, No.	6.0
Wheat, bush.	7,000	Wheat, bush.	2,000
Barrels flour, No.	1,200	Barrels flour, No.	1,200
Corn, bush.	40,000	Corn, bush.	30,000
Oats, bush.	5,000	Oats, bush.	2,000
Left, No.	40,000	Rye, bush.	1,000
Coal, tons, No.	2,000	Flour, bbls.	1,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL YESTERDAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Cost. tons	1,000	Lumber, ft.	95,000
Corn, bush.	11,000	Shingles, No.	200,000
Wheat, bush.	1,000	Barrels flour, No.	600
Barrels, No.	1,000	Barrels pork, No.	200
Hogs, No.	1,000	Bush. corn, No.	1,000
Left, No.	1,000	Bush. wheat, No.	1,000
Bush. corn, No.	1,000	Flour, bbls.	1,000

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 27, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments of the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wh't, Bush.	Corn, Bush.	Oats, Bush.	Rye, Bush.	Barley, Bush.
Lake.....	1,200	7,000	40,000	5,000	1,000	2,000
Rail.....	1,000	2,000	30,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
To Buffalo.....	1,200	7,000	40,000	5,000	1,000	2,000
To Oswego.....						
To Port Colborne.....						
To Rondout.....						
To Albany.....						
To Boston.....						
To Canada.....						
To Detroit.....						
To Toledo.....						
To Milwaukie.....						
To Chicago.....						
To Peoria.....						
Total.....	1,200	9,000	40,000	5,000	1,000	2,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft.	276,000	Lumber, ft.	6,000
Shingles, No.	180,000	Shingles, No.	6.0
Wheat, bush.	7,000	Wheat, bush.	2,000
Barrels flour, No.	1,200	Barrels flour, No.	1,200
Corn, bush.	40,000	Corn, bush.	30,000
Oats, bush.	5,000	Oats, bush.	2,000
Left, No.	40,000	Rye, bush.	1,000
Coal, tons, No.	2,000	Flour, bbls.	1,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL YESTERDAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Cost. tons	1,000	Lumber, ft.	95,000
Corn, bush.	11,000	Shingles, No.	200,000
Wheat, bush.	1,000	Barrels flour, No.	600
Barrels, No.	1,000	Barrels pork, No.	200
Hogs, No.	1,000	Bush. corn, No.	1,000
Left, No.	1,000	Bush. wheat, No.	1,000
Bush. corn, No.	1,000	Flour, bbls.	1,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival at Marseilles of the Steamship Africa with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst., inclusive.

THE HERNAN AND SAYER'S FIGHT.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamship Africa arrived early this morning, with European dates to the 14th.

ENGLAND.—The English news is unimportant. According to the Liverpool Chronicle, good relations between France and England are fully restored.

A bill is to be introduced in Parliament making the Red River settlement one of the ordinary colonies of the Crown.

The ——— causes of the rate of interest by the Bank of England had rather a favorable influence on the Funds.

Bullion in the Bank of England is reported to the 14th that Hennan and Sayers fought on Saturday, the 14th inst., but they were not believed. It is supposed this event will come off on the 18th.

Frazer, Bishop of Orleans had refused a Cardinal's hat.

It was rumored that Persigny will have the French Foreign Department and Thouvenal the London Mission.

The French Legislature had before them a bill permitting raw materials to be imported in foreign vessels at the same duty as in French vessels.

The Bank of France lost 2,000,000 francs cash, during the month. The Bourse was firm at 70f. 50c.

It is stated that the French Cabinet is about to address a memorandum to the signers of the Treaty of 1815, showing that the annexation of Savoy does not virtually deprive Switzerland of her strategetic position, neither does it make any changes put forward before hand by the Federal Council.

ITALY.—A great manifestation took place at Rome on the 12th, in commemoration of the Pope's return in 1850.

The Cabinet of the new Italian Kingdom is to be composed of three from Piedmont, two from Romagna, and one each from Tuscany, Lombardy and Modena.

The King of Sardinia on his Central Italian tour, will visit the Legations.

There are conflicting accounts relative to the insurrection spreading, and great agitation at Naples, where a temporary panic has prevailed. Sea and Spain was tranquil. The rumored capture of Count Mocsenbin and his brother lacks confirmation.

Advices from Madrid state that Senor Carrion, the insurrectionist, had been shot. Ortego's trial had been commenced.

SWITZERLAND.—It is stated from Paris that there was a continued exchange of notes on the preparations raised by Switzerland, and that all that had been stated of any political mode of solution was premature. The Swiss Federal Council of the 19th, despatched a note to the Federal Council, wherein the Swiss Federal Council does not deem consulted on the occasion of the vote of Savoy, she protests against any violation of her rights which may result from such vote. The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Herald says that the troops convoked for exercise on the 26th to return to their homes.

AUSTRIA.—It was said Francis Joseph was about to visit the Court of England.

There are rumors at Vienna of negotiations for an alliance between Austria, Prussia and England.

The Duke of Brabant was at Constantinople, and reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the Island of Candia for forty millions francs.

SICILY.—Palermo was in a state of siege. The combat there was very bloody. It is said the monks fought with desperation. Several were killed and many arrested.

The insurrection in Palermo and Messina was suppressed. At the latter place the conflict was severe. The Governor threatened to bombard the city, but the inhabitants only yielded on obtaining a promise that the police, it's principal cause of irritation, should be removed.

The army in Sicily was to be augmented to 30,000 men. The insurgents are said to number 10,000 well armed men.

A French war steamer which touched at Messina, says that on the night of the 24th, the fire of guns was incessant.

A letter from Naples says the conflict at Palermo was very bloody, most of the insurgents having perished at the Barracks.

TURKEY.—The Sultan had revoked Omar Pasha from exile, and would appoint him commander of the army at Romelia.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1860.

HOUSE.—Mr. Curtis submitted a report and resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Military Committee a full plan and schedule of the floating battery now in course of construction in New York harbor, the amount of money expended thereon, and the estimated cost of completing the same, and that the Military Committee report such changes as may be necessary to render it serviceable. Mr. Curtis said it was time that the country knew something about the battery, the peculiar construction of which had been kept a perfect secret.

Mr. Houston said it was usual to direct an Executive officer to report to a Committee.

Mr. Curtis explained that the reason for this was that the Committee had already deliberated determine the propriety of construction of Mr. Stevens' battery. If proper, the work will go on. If anything was necessary to be kept secret, he should do so.

Mr. Houston thought it were better for him to object to the resolution this morning.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Several political speeches were made, and the House adjourned till Monday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Accounts received here from Vera Cruz, state that the United States steamer Dodge, state that Miramon, on returning from the expedition to Vera Cruz, arrived at the capital on the 17th, where he was received with the ringing of bells, and other evidences of rejoicing. He was accompanied by 1,500 or 1,600 men. There were diverse reports as to his future movements. Some said he would march on Puebla. The government was suffering from great embarrassments, especially from the late extraordinary drafts upon the Treasury. In the meantime forced loans and contributions of the most extraordinary kind were being levied in all directions for the immediate necessities of the army. The minister of finance had left for Europe, where he was to be paid at the present, and that the courts in adjudicating on the claims against the government or governmental property, should give only formal attention. The British and French ministers were busy with their plans for compromise, into which they were seeking to draw our minister McLane. The government of Vera Cruz was in a most desperate state of circumstances, from the exhausted condition of its Treasury, as that of Miramon. An attempt would be made at Mexico for the re-organization of Congress. The Indians in the North, and for that purpose Gen. Degolado had gone to Tampico, but in the state of Vera Cruz the want of means would compel the Juarez government to rely solely on the defensive.

The U. S. ships Brooklyn and Saratoga are still at Vera Cruz. All well on board. The city and port were in their healthy, although it was reported that one case of vomito had occurred. The *Diario Official* of Mexico is quite as free of its abuse against Capt. Oldham for having given protection against Miramon's uncivilized bombardment of Vera Cruz as it is in wholesale abuse of Capts. Jarvis and Turner for having captured Marin. The Paquete says Gen. Degolado is now in Tampico, and that Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon troops are preparing to unite with other troops in the interior to fall upon Miramon. They believed they would be successful in July, if not sooner.

Gen. Ramerez had a battle with the Liberal Governor of Zacatecas, at Salinz, and defeated the latter. Ramerez entered the city to rob, or force a loan, as is customary. Finding no money in the houses of the merchants, he entered by force those of the foreign Consuls. He violently opened their safes and broke the seals of the consulates, taking as much money as suited his purpose. The Consuls are now in the City of Mexico making their reclamations.

Fugitive Slave Case.

TROY, April 27.—This noon United States Deputy Marshal Holmes arrested a colored man in this city, named Chas. Nalle, as a fugitive slave from Virginia. He is property of Dr. W. Culpepper county, Virginia. The fugitive was taken before Commissioner Beach, and witnesses from Virginia identified them as the fugitive's master and mistress. The Commissioner therefore remanded him. Soon after, Judge Gould issued a habeas corpus for the fugitive, and the same was served by a Deputy Sheriff of this county. By this time an excited crowd of some 1,000 persons had gathered about the Commissioner's office, threatening a rescue. When the fugitive was brought over to be taken before Judge Gould, the crowd surrounded the officers endeavoring to take the man. Successful resistance was made for some time, when the rescuers gained the advantage, and the negro was carried to the river, where a ferryman was in waiting. He was rowed across, and arriving on the opposite shore, was re-arrested by a West Troy constable, before any great crowd gathered. The fugitive was taken to a Justice's office, which the mob surrounded, broke in, and the fugitive was rescued from the officers and carried off in a carriage. Blows, pistol shots, and knock downs occurred during the affair, but no one was seriously injured. Colored people, from all the adjacent counties, are in this city. There has been the greatest excitement prevalent here that has been known in many years.

From California.

NEW YORK, April 27th.—The Northern Light arrived at 8 o'clock. She brings nearly $1,500,000 and 550 passengers. California news as telegraphed. Intense heat prevailed.

The U.S. steamer Wyoming left Panama on the 16th for Belize.

The Panama *Star* reveals the existence of the slave trade between New Granada and Cuba. Several parties of young persons of both sexes have recently been sent from Aspinwall to Cuba under contract, but to all intents and purposes as slaves.

At Costa Rica coffee rated high; nearly the whole crop had been shipped.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 16th, and Callao to the 25th, are received. News unimportant.

Burning of a Steamer and Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—The steamboat A. T. Lacy, Capt. Taylor, from St. Louis for New Orleans, was burnt last night at the foot of Island Sixteen. Five passengers and officers were saved. Seven children and six of the crew are known to be lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss; the former was valued at $60,000 and insured for $40,000; the cargo was valued at $120,000 and uninsured. The books and papers were lost.

Unable to Agree.

NORFOLK, Va., April 27th.—In the U. S. District Court yesterday in the case of Capt. Braley and the mate of the British schooner Alice Rogers, for attempting to sell free negroes, the jury was unable to agree. The vessel has been forfeited to the United States, and the cargo released to the owners.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamship Star of the West from Havana 24th, has arrived. No news.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Labor of the Committee on Platform.

THREE REPORTS PRESENTED.

Two-thirds-and-two-thirds-and-a-half Resolution Defeated.

COCHRANE'S COMPROMISE.

YANCEY SPEAKS—SO DOES PUGH.

No Vote on the Platform Taken.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. King of Mo. presented a series of resolutions favoring the admission of the delegates from Kansas, who claimed seats on the ground that she could be admitted into the Union before the election. Referred to the Committee on National Committee.

An announcement was made at 10:30 that the Committee on Platform would not be ready to report for an hour, and a recess or promenade was taken for that time. The floor being crowded with ladies as well as the western gallaries, there was a obstructing of tongues and peal after peal of merry laughter going on that was in strong antagonism to the suspended excitement of the Committee.

After the recess, printed copies of the majority platform report were scattered over the Convention.

One of the minority reports was signed B. F. Butler, in behalf of the minority, which merely reaffirms the Cincinnati platform, declaring Democratic principles unchangeable in their nature, and only recommends, in addition to the Cincinnati platform, a resolution recommending the protection of all its citizens, whether native or naturalized.

The principal minority report, however, is signed by Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The points are as follows:

First—Affirming the Cincinnati platform. Second—That all rights of property are judicial in character, and the Democracy pledge themselves to the decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject. Third—Ample protection to the citizens, native or naturalized, at home or abroad. Fourth—Pledges Government aid to the Pacific Railroad. Fifth—Favors the acquisition of Cuba on terms honorable to ourselves and just to Spain. Sixth—That all State resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law is revolutionary and unworthy members of the Confederacy.

The majority report is in substance as already telegraphed.

At 11:30 in the forenoon the Convention reassembled, and was called to order.

The majority report was read by Mr. Avery, who was instructed to say that entire unanimity did not prevail on a portion of the resolutions, the first and third resolutions, in relation to Slavery in the Territories, and the duty of the general government to protect the rights of persons, were adopted by a large majority of the Committee. The second resolution, in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, and the fourth, in relation to the naturalized citizens, were adopted unanimously. The fifth, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, was adopted without division.

The two minority reports were presented by Mr. Butler, of Mass., and Mr. Payne, of Ohio, the latter stating that his report, although a minority one, represented 17 electoral votes.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, inquired how many of the electoral votes represented by the minority reports can be depended on for the Democratic nominee. [Laughter and applause.

Mr. Payne could not say, nor could he speak for Maryland, which goes with the majority.—Mr. Payne offered his platform as a substitute for the whole, and a Massachusetts delegate proposed a new one.

All the reports having been presented, Mr. Avery addressed the Convention, claiming that the committee had performed their duties in the fairest manner possible, and with the popular Sovereignty doctrine, as maintained in the minority report, no slaveholder would dare to enter these territories with his slaves. It was said that Northern men did not like to be thrown into association with slaveholders, and he appealed to gentlemen to correct that error, and to prove to the South that the Democratic party at the North entertained no such sentiment. There is a distinction to be drawn between the people of their Northern allies. We sympathize with you when you are called "dough faces" at the North, and we ask you to give us the evidences that you can call us your friends.

Mr. Payne of Ohio addressed the Convention in behalf of the minority report. He did not desire any personal victory, but those he represented were entitled to it. The platform of 1856 on the Cincinnati platform, declaring that in territorial affairs the people of a territory should settle the matter for themselves, and be admitted into the Union with or without slavery as they may determine; and said that he could show that a very distinguished Southern statesman since 1850 had planted himself upon the identical resolutions of the minority report.

Mr. Avery called attention to the fact that the majority report contains just 137 certain Democratic electoral votes, whilst the minority does not represent one electoral vote that can be claimed as certain. He regarded Squatter Sovereignty as an insidious attack upon the rights of the South as Congressional intervention would be. He closed it with the Wilmot Proviso, being equally as subversive of Southern rights.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, presented another series of resolutions as follows: Reaffirming the Cincinnati platform. The second declares that Territorial governments are provisional and temporary, and that during their existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle in the Territories, without their rights of either person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation. The third declares that it is the duty of the Government to protect the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever its constitutional authority extends. The South believes that when the citizen in a Territory have adequate population to form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty consummated being consummated by their admission into the Union. They stand upon an equal footing with the citizens of other States, and that a State thereupon has the right to be admitted into the Union, slavery or no slavery.

Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi preceded with a violent but eloquent Southern speech. He declared events had shown the Democratic party dies the Constitution will die with it; that if the party failed in its duty now, it will be more dead than if defeated at the polls.

Gov. King of Missouri addressed the Convention in favor of harmony and conciliation. Delegates here instructed to do the best that could be done for the Democratic party. The majority report has a sting of death in it. He would vote for the minority report as a last hope. All the people want is the Cincinnati Platform, without any tail to it. He spoke of the Black Republicans as men who are about as ugly as men usually get, and said they would ridicule the majority platform as Janus-faced and contradictory. So far as Missouri was concerned, they could carry it, even clogged with the Douglas wing, as they had done in 1856, if united for the Democratic nominee; but he could plainly see that his neighbors would be destroyed by its venom. The Northern Democracy have always stricken down because they stood by the South, and now they have the taunt thrown at them that they cannot promise their electoral votes to the Democratic nominee with any certainty. This majority platform would nominate Seward and make him President. If a few Southern States abandon this Convention, its nominee will gain those two States from the North for their nominee. They would regret that they should leave; but they must stand by the ship to the last. The Democrats would not be whipped if they went down in the battle, if you force this platform upon them.

Mr. Yancey of Alabama took the floor amid immense applause and cheering, and proceeded to reply to Mr. Payne. He spoke in the most remarkable and unnatural, [as coming from a Southern man. He pronounced the charge that there was any of the loonists or clairvoyants in the Alabama delegation false. He spoke nearly two hours. He was very severe on Douglas in connection with Kansas affairs. The acts of the North, he said, have been many and the Southern people believe that the South and her institutions were no longer safe in the limits of the Union. He denied that Alabama had attempted to dictate to the Convention. The instructions to her delegates were merely for their guidance. [Mr. Yancey's speech was most able, eloquent and powerful.] He contended that the Democratic party must accept defeat with cheerfulness on a principle rather than seek success with its violation, and took together sober second thought of the people for justification and restoration. He concluded by strenuously urging the Southern delegates to be true to their constitutional duty, and not to lend themselves to a palpable attempt to take a party victory. If they allow [ourselves to be thus made tools of, they should be hung on a political gallows higher than was ever built for Haman.

Mr. Bell, of Ohio, then took the floor to reply to Mr. Yancey, (at half past 7.) He was glad to hear one Southern man speak plainly and boldly and tell us what he really does want. He then read the resolutions adopted by the Alabama Democratic Convention four years ago, as reported by Mr. Yancey himself, in favor of non-intervention; and after citing this instructing the delegates from that State to leave the Cincinnati Convention if the resolutions were not acceded to. Alabama did not get them but she now asks for, nay—did ask for—the same demand what he now demands. [His (Pugh's) remarks were of a character such as were never before heard in Charleston on the discussion of the subject—bold, fearless and powerful. He continued for an hour and gave way for a recess of an hour.] At 9 o'clock the Convention met again and an attempt was made to fix the time for closing the debate, but was not successful.

Mr. Pugh resumed, going into an argument to prove the constitutionality of squatter sovereignty, quoting from a speech from Senator Douglas, and the Kansas bill in support of his views of himself and his friends were. He reviewed Mr. Yancey's speech, and closed by saying he had been instructed to vote for the platform, but he would not do it. He would vote for the minority report as a last hope. He would vote for